The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,397 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1885.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885,
L. Teheran....	2588	400	W. J. Nantes....	16th June.
M. Bokhara .	2944	500	H. Weighell	23rd ,,
L. Clyde	4124	800	E. M. Edmond...	30th ,,
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber ...	7th July.
L. Ballaarat ..	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	14th ,,
M. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards ..	21st ,,
L. Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	28th ,,
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th ,,
M. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson...	18th ,,
L. Carthage ..	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
AISAR-I-HIND.	4023	700	E. G. Stead........	12th June
IRZAPORE	3857	600	R. Harvey	26th June
EPAUL	3536	600	J. T. Alderton	10th July

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 27, 1885.

ENINSULAR AND ORIENTA LCOMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental ailway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and turn tickets available for three and six months. Tickets also be obtained which allow passengers to travel class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from rindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks e general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 ys during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from arseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, cluding the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

AZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
TA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, S, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GE on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st July 1885.
MANILLA....................	4,500	800	1st Augt. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1885.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following are the probable sailings :—

FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing about
s. s. City of Carthage	2,650	A. B. Gray......	27th June.
s. s. City of Khios	3,246	D. McPherson.	25th July.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 5th May, 1885. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. NUBIA.........	3557	480	Capt. Knox........	11th June.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3416	480	W.S. Young	30th ,,
s.s. VICTORIA ...	3557	480	Wm. Russel...	25th July.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	John Craig.........	3rd August.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 1, 1885. Agents.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. MOGGONDASS and JEHRAMDASS respectfully beg to announce to the Gentry and Public of Bombay that they will REMOVE from the 10th current to the new premises in Meadow-street, No. 35, opposite to China Bazar, where they have on view and sale latest novelties in Indian jewellery and ornaments, and also various curiosities too numerous to detail. A visit solicited.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of TWENTY-TWO Per cent. (equivalent to Rs. 110 per share) declared at the TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHARE HOLDERS of this Company for the year ending March 31st, will be PAID on and after WEDNESDAY, the TENTH DAY of JUNE, 1885, to shareholders on the Register at this date on production of share certificates.

By order,
EDWARD RAMMELL,
Acting Manager in India.
Head Office, Byculla, 27th May, 1885.

NOTICE.

WE have on hand BOOKS of ALL SORTS FOR SALE. We send orders to England every mail, and can supply books of every description at 8 annas per shilling.

Orders from the mofussil are diligently and promptly executed, and we recommend the value-payable system as a great convenience and safe transit.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager to Radhabai, widow of the late
Atmaram Sagoon.
No. 135, Kalbadevi-road, Bombay, 9th June, 1885.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it has come to my notice that certain property, marginally noted, is about to be disposed of by orders of the Administrator-General, I give notice that I am the rightful guardian of Miss Louisa Phillips, daughter of the late Amelia Crawford, formerly Phillips, and protest against the sale of the said property.

Bungalows Nos. 105, 106/1 106/2 in the Cantonment of Belgaum.

Any person purchasing them will do so at his own risk.

A. CARVALHO,
Chief Clerk Dist. Traffic Supt's Office
G. I. P. Railway, Bhosawul.
Bhosawal, June 4, 1885.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN LINKS, of No. 3, Cowasjee Patell-street, begs to inform the public of Bombay that he will SELL OFF his GOODS at extraordinary low prices for one week till the fifteenth only.

SELLING OFF ! SELLING OFF ! !
FOR THE LAST WEEK, THE LAST WEEK.
New consignment. A General Stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHES, SHIRTS, HATS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c.
For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children,
at JOHN LINKS,
No. 3, Cowasjee Patell-street,
At the back of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Fort.

NOTICE.

ERE will be offered for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commercial Godowns, Alleppey, at 2 o'clock p.m., on TUESDAY, the 30th June, 1885, about 460 candies of TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS in husk. At the same time a quantity of Beeswax, Ivory, Tea, Dammer, Sticklac, and Conch Shells, will also be ld.

further information refer to handbills which on application to the Commercial Agent, rs. Arbuthnot & Co. Madras, or Messrs. rbhoy & Co., Bombay.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.
Trevandrum, 30th May, 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th June, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, on arrival of English mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscut, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th June, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on MONDAY, 15th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th June, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER. Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares.* Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for pamphlet of Special sixty-days' trip to Australia starting June 10.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality ;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and treble.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Baits.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EUREKA SKIN CURE,

A SUPERB AND NEVER-FAILING REMEDY,

FOR SKIN DISEASES of every description, specially efficacious for eruptions of long standing, such as Eczema, Herpes, &c., which, after a few applications, quickly disappear and allow the healthy action of the skin to resume its sway.

Per bottle 12 annas.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S INVALID'S PORT.

PURE, FULL-BODIED, and STRENGTHENING. There is no Invalid's Wine superior to this in any market.

Quarts, Rs. 24 ; Pints, Rs. 13 per dozen.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING GLOVES, FEATHERS, etc., from damp. Also for keeping CIGARS in good condition during the rainy season.

Rs. 2-8, 3-8, 5 and 10.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CLARK'S HORSE-CLIPPERS No. 1.
Price, Rs. 8-8, per pair.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
DIRECT FROM THE CHIEF PERFUMERS OF THE DAY.

The selection comprises—
BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET.
BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.
DALMAHOY'S CURIOUS ESSENCE.
GREENSILL'S MONA BOUQUET.

FORGET-ME-NOT.
JASMIN.
KISS-ME-QUICK.
WHITE ROSE.
OPOPONAX.
CAPE JASMINE.
SPRING VIOLETS.
RONDELETIA.
FRANGIPANNI.
JOCKEY CLUB.
MILLEFLEUR.
MOSS ROSE.
YLANG YLANG.
LAUGHING WATER.
SHAMROCK NOSEGAY.
EDELWEISS.

GENUINE EAU-DE-COLOGNE,
all sizes.
THOMSON & TAYLOR'S LAVENDER WATER.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA
has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.
It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT :
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANY ONE having claims against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late R. G. COOPER, Surgeon, 2nd Sind Horse, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within a month of this notice, after which period no claims will be attended to.

A. M. HOGG, Major,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

A NOVELTY IN INDIA
AT HUMMUM-STREET No. 1
THE MAGNET CASH BAZAAR
OF
GENERAL STOCK & NOVELTIES,
too numerous to mention
for
Ladies, Gentlemen & Children.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to inform the Public of Bombay that all the things will be sold at EXTRAORDINARY MODERATE PRICE at

THE MAGNET CASH BAZAAR,
No. 1, Hummum-street, Fort.

A LADY residing 25 miles from Scarborough wishes to meet with two or three little children to take charge of with her own daughter. A bright happy home five miles from the sea. Large country garden. Every educational advantage. Highest references given, (amongst others Mrs. St. Quintin, Scampston Hall, Billington, York; Christopher Sykes, Esq., M. P., Brantinghamthorpe, Brough, East Yorkshire,) and required.—Address Mrs. PIERCY, The Elms, Lowthorpe, Great Driffield, Yorkshire.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CLAN GRAHAM arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 8th June, 1885. Agents.

NOTICE.

IN PURSUANCE of Section 42 of Act 28 of 1866, Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE BAIRD, late of Lahore, Merchant and Commission Agent, deceased, who died intestate at Bombay on the 11th day of June, 1884, and Letters of Administration to whose estate and effects were, on the 11th day of August, 1884, granted by the Chief Court of the Punjab to me, SARDAR DYAL SINGH MAJITTIA, of Amritsur, at present of Lahore, RAIS and JAGIRDAR, are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims to, and to prove their claims at, my house and office at Lahore near the Mayo Hospital on or before the 1st day of August, 1885, after which date no claims will be admitted, and the assets of the estate will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto.—Dated this the 4th day of June, 1885.

DYAL SINGH MAJITTIA,
Lahore.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co., our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co., branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishment Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comforassured, airy and lofty rooms, English management, terms moderate.

SEWING MACHINES, of the very best makers, with all the latest improvements. A large stock to select from.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

WIRE DISH COVERS in all sizes. Re. 1-4 to Rs. 2-4 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed ak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

HAM, Bacon and Cheese, Provisions and Oilman's Stores, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

LOST.—Black and tan bitch English TERRIER, answers the name of Nettle. Reward, if brought to Manager of GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

JUST RECEIVED a Monsoon Stock of assorted Boots, Shoes, Goloshes, &c. Moderate prices. Hussonally Mulla Hakeemjee, Shop 1, Crawford Market.

MRS. COULTER, Midwife and Ladies' Nurse, excellent testimonials on application. Twenty-two years' experience. Marine Lines, Bombay.

CREWEL APPLIQUES, an entirely fresh stock, Crewel Embroidery Silk of all shades and colors, prices moderate, at STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, by a young man of respectable standing and a good income, a fair partner in life. Photo. with address required. Address "A. B. C.," care of Post Office, Dhond.

MONSOON BOOTS.—The Carlton Boots which obtained the Gold Medal are superior to any other Maker. Thoroughly Waterproof.—Badham, Pile and Co., Limited, Boot-makers (Hornby-row Branch) Bombay.

A YOUNG CATHOLIC BRAHMIN from Mangalore, conversant with accounts, and a good all round office hand, desires engagement in Bombay. Any reasonable terms accepted. Unexceptionable references. Apply "J. M. S.," care of this office.

NEW PATENT TYPE-WRITERS, Rs. 50. CHARLES ZERRENER & Co., No. 7, Hornby-row.

FOR SALE, one double CRIGHTON OPENER, nearly new.—Machine Exchange Company, 27, Apollo-street.

WANTED, DANCING LESSONS by a gentleman.—Apply stating terms, &c., to F. H., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

CALIFORNIAN AND AUSTRALIAN CANNED FRUITS. Tasmanian Jams, &c.—PEARSE, Confectioner. Apollo-street.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpure N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

WANTED, a strong pair of WALERS, 15-2 and over, suitable for a big carriage. —Apply to JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

PERRIER JOUET, B Brand, reserve cuvee Champagne, Magnums Rs. 114; Quarts Rs. 57 and Pints Rs. 30-8 per dozen. Apply, LYON and Co.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., LONDON.—PHIPSON and Co. have received a shipment of the finest Old Tom Gin from the above distillers.

"GERMAN BEER" from the Frankfort Brewery Company.—Quarts, Rs. 5 per doz. ; Pints, Rs. 3-8 cash—BODGER, WARBURTON and Co.

£6 466 527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5 with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

NEW GOODS TO HAND—Photo Frames, Papa Mama Dolls, Mechanical Toys, Steam Toys, Plush Companions, &c. Prices wonderfully cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ATTENTION ! ATTENTION ! ATTENTION ! Cheap Bargain Clearance Sale, last week. All Wool Sac coat and Trousers, Rs. 14-8, cash only. Apply early to Y. A. Lacka and Co., Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.'s "SUPERIOR OLD BLEND" and "BLAIR ATHOL" SCOTCH WHISKIES can now be obtained at all the Refreshment Rooms on the G. I. P. Railway.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron Bath-Tubs with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WANTED, a MAHOMEDAN GENTLEMAN having proficiency in English and Persian literature for the post of Private Secretary to the Chief of Mangrol in Kathiawar. The pay will be Rs. 75 per month.

WANTED, a NURSE to take charge of two children under two years of age, where no Ayah is kept. Must be accustomed to children. European preferred. Apply stating terms, age, and references to C., care of Postmaster, Poona.

MONTSERRAT LIME-JUICE. PIVERS EAU-DE-COLOGNE, in large and small Bottles. Can be had at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

SUTTON'S
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds containing 16 packets including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea.
Mignonette.
Nasturtium.
Portulaca.
Balsam.
Stocks.
Marigold.
Antirrhinum.
Convolvulus.
Candytuft.
Aster.
Nemophila, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 3-12.

A tin of Flower Seeds containing 20 packets including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea.
Mignonette.
Nasturtium.
Nemophila.
Balsam.
Zinnia.
Poppy.
Sweet William.
Convolvulus.
Candytuft.
Aster.
Phlox.
Dianthus.
Larkspur.
Stock.
Marigold, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 5-8.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds containing 24 packets including the following varieties :—

Beans.
Beet.
Brocoli.
Cabbage.
Cucumber.
Celery.
Cauliflower.
Cress.
Carrot, 2 sorts.
Lettuce.
Mustard.
Onion.
Parsley.
Peas, 3 sorts.
Radish, 2 sorts.
Turnip, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 3-12.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds containing 40 packets including the following varieties :—

Beans.
Beet.
Borecole.
Brocoli.
Cabbage.
Cress.
Carrot.
Cauliflower.
Celery.
Cucumber.
Kohl Rabi.
Leek, Onion.
Lettuce.
Mustard.
Parsley.
Peas.
Radish.
Spinach.
Turnip.
V. Marrow, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 7-8.

The Seeds being specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve, unimpaired, the power of germination, and prevent disappointment.

We have MESSRS. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with, in each instance, the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired.

Special Agents for MESSRS. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency—

TREACHER & COMPANY LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MONSOON BOOTS.
THE CARLTON BOOT.

AFTER a careful examination of "MANY EXHIBITS," "THE GOLD MEDAL" was awarded to "THE LACE UP CARLTON BOOT" for their absolute superiority "TO ALL OTHERS."

The material and workmanship are the best that can be obtained. Also they combine elegance with the greatest amount of comfort. They are thoroughly Waterproof. Cash price, Rs. 20.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOOT-MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS,
SUCCESSORS TO P. GRANT & SONS,
HORNBY-ROW (BRANCH)
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

RS. 150.

ON receipt of Rs. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY we send to any part of India free of all expenses one of our celebrated

18 CARAT GOLD LEVER WATCHES

Key winding, ¾ plate, in either open, hunting, or ½ hunting cases.

A prettier, stronger and better article cannot be bought for the money, and this watch is unquestionably the best value in India.

The same watch keyless Rs. 175.

"Sent on approval to Customers up-country, who must however return the watch if not approved by return mail."

To make the above a complete and most suitable present we offer to add for the sum of

RS. ONE HUNDRED ONLY

A fine Hall marked 18-carat gold Albert chain of any current pattern, with bolting and not weighing under 4¼ tolas.

Each of above watches is sold in a beautiful velvet case with sufficient room for the largest gold chain.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23 ; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

HIGH-CLASS TEAS

FROM THE MANAGER
HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED,
KANGRA VALLEY
TO
PHILLIPS & CO., LIMITED.

"We accept your order and appoint you SOLE POONA AND BOMBAY AGENTS for our Teas."

THE TEAS
OF THE
HOLTA TEA COMPANY,
KANGRA VALLEY,

Are without doubt the best of Indian Teas, gaining amongst many other awards the

GOLD MEDAL
AND
FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
AT THE
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
LAST YEAR.
This without doubt
THE HIGHEST AWARD
IN THE
TEA TRADE

Is sufficient to show the high qualities of the Teas from the Holta Garden.

The long and very satisfactory business we have done with the Holta Company enables us with pleasure to assert that wherever we have supplied that Company's Teas we have given complete satisfaction and Customers have invariably continued their orders for the same.

Our large dealings enable us to quote simple or Mixed Teas

According to the following list :—

	per lb.
Orange Pekoe, finest—very fragrant, bright infusion, full rich cup	1 12
Pekoe—fragrant, strong cup, rich liquor	1 8
Pekoe Souchong—a full flavoured tea, bright infusion, pungent	1 4
Holta Mixture—fair leaf, fragrant, pungent, and full cup	1 8

Higher-class Teas from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-0 per lb., and Cheaper Teas from as. 10 to Re. 1-3 per lb.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
A FEW SECOND-HAND ONES,
FOR SALE OR HIRE

At advantageous prices with a view of making room for new goods shortly expected.

The above INSTRUMENTS have all been put in perfect order by our Pianoforte Foreman and are offered at the following prices: —

PIANOFORTES at Rs. 175, 225, 275, 300, 375, 400, and 450.

HARMONIUMS at Rs. 90, 140, 180, 210, to Rs. 860. The latter has 22 stops and two keyboards and is admirably suited for the Church. } Also on the hire purchase-system.

AT
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO THE CLOCK-TOWER.
SOLE AGENTS : MARCKS & Co., Ld.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,
SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8 Per dozen.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A SELECT PARCEL OF
THE CELEBRATED
JAVA CIGARS,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNAH, with its accompanying FLAVOR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

	Per 1,000.	Per box of 100.
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS"	...Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS"	... ,, [illegible]	,, 4 0
Do. "ROYALS"	... ,, 40	,, 4 8
Do. "ATALANTAS" (Cheroots)	.. ,, 45	,, 5 0

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY next, the fifteenth of June, 1885, the following alterations of, and additions to, the Passenger Train Service will take effect on this Railway, namely :—

1. The Down Passenger Train now leaving Bombay at 11-0 p.m. will start at 4-30 p.m., and will arrive at Poona at 10-20 the same night.

2. The 8-30 p.m. Passenger and Mixed Trains from Bombay to Poona, and from Poona to Bombay respectively, will be discontinued.

3. The Down Mixed Train from Sholapur will leave at 12-30 noon, instead of at 7-30 p.m., and will reach Raichur at 11-15 the same night.

4. The Up Mixed Train, which now leaves Raichur at 5-45 p.m., will leave at 3-0 a.m., and will arrive at Sholapur at 2-10 p.m., instead of at 5-0 a.m., as at present.

5. The Up Passenger train, which now leaves Poona at 11-0 p.m. will leave at 5-0 p.m. and will arrive in Bombay at 11-0 the same night.

6. The Down Passenger Train leaving Bombay at 7-30 a.m., will continue to start at the same time but will arrive at Jabalpur at 5-0 p.m., the following day instead of at 5-45 p.m. as at present.

7. The Up Passenger Train, which leaves Jabalpur at 10-0 a.m., will leave at 10-30 a.m., and will arrive in Bombay on the following day at 9-0 p.m., as at present.

8. The Down Mixed Train leaving Bhusawal at 7-15 a.m., will leave at 7-30 a.m., and will arrive at Harda at 5-30 p.m., as at present.

9. The Up Mixed Train from Harda will start at 8-0 a.m. instead of at 8-15 a.m., and will arrive at Bhusawal at 6-40 instead of at 6-45 p.m.

10. The Up Passenger Train from Nagpur at 6-35 a.m. will start at the same time, but will arrive in Bombay on the following day at 12-15 instead of at 12-30 p.m. as at present.

11. The Down Train from Bombay at 10 p.m., will reach Nasik at 6-30 a.m. as at present, but will leave there at 8 a.m. instead of at 7, and will arrive at Munmar at 10-50 a.m., leave at 12-5 noon, and arrive at Bhusawal at 7-0 p.m. instead of at 5-0 p.m. as at present.

12. The Mixed Trains over the Bhopal and the Amraoti State Lines, will be slightly altered so as to run in connection with the through Passenger Trains over the G. I. P. Railway.

All other Trains over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the Trains over the Khamgaon, and the Dhond and Munmar State Railways, will remain unaltered.

2. For other and consequent alterations, as well as for information as to Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Bill, dated the fifteenth of June, 1885.

Any additional information can be obtained at the Stations or of the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 9th of June, 1885.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1 ; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENISULA RAILWAY COMPANY
TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 150 tons of TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

Specification and form of Tender with particulars of delivery can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Agent at his offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), WEDNESDAY, the 10th June next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders will not be received unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes.

The agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st May, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

NOTICES

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yard single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms :—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal.
5¼		12 ,,	
5		9 ,,	
3¼		6 ,,	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle

JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY,
(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),
HAVE in stock, at present or on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
PORTABLE RAILWAY, 16lbs. STEEL RAILS, with SLEEPERS, &c., complete.
ALL ROUND TIPPING WAGGONS, 30 inch, gauge.
PICKAXES, HOES, and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 16 men.
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
MANILA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOULDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERT'S 15% CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER
CALVERT'S "SOLUBLE CRESOL."
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Charcoal Swedish Iron.

ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

A NICE SHAPED fashionable LANDAULETTE, a cee spring canoe shape PHAETON, square and canoe shape LANDAUS, Derby VICTORIA, canoe shape PHAETON, Stanhope PHAETON, and many other VICTORIAS for sale.

MANOCKJEE COWASJEE,
Coachbuilder.
50, Kalbadevi-road, opposite Post Office.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps.. Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each ,, 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. .... ,, 1,200

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,
or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian bazar.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 8, [illegible] near Jumma Musjid.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 9.

THE interruption on the Aden telegraph cable still continues, and we are without public commercial telegrams from home to-day of any kind. This and mail day combined has rendered business extremely quiet, no transactions of importance having transpired in any branch.

COTTON has been perfectly stagnant to-day. We have not heard of a single transaction for export, and prices are nominally unchanged.

WHEAT is very quiet, with only a limited business passing. The demand for Soft Red Ahmedabad still continues, and it is now quoted the same as No. 1 Soft White Rs. 3-10 per cwt., No. 1 Club Delhi is unaltered at Rs. 3-7½ per cwt.

SEEDS are unaltered in every respect. For export little new business is being done in Linseed, but arrivals are free, and shipments under former contracts liberal.

FREIGHTS exhibit no quotable change. For open charter 25s. to 26s. 3d. are the quotations, but there is very little doing. Current rates are :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	23s. 9d.	23s. 9d.
Open Charter	25s. to 26s. 3d.	
Havre	25s. to 26s. 3d.	25s.
Antwerp	26s. 3d.	26s. 3d.
Marseilles	30s.	
Trieste-Venice	37s. 6d.	32s. 6d. to 35s.

EXCHANGE has been dull at nominally unchanged rates, but if anything the tendency has been easier. Credits for the mail are said to have been done at 1s. 7 3-32d., and the banks have shown less willingness to sell for future delivery at current rates. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 15-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 29-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	1s. 7 1-8d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ,,	2 02	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firmer again for no very specific reason, unless perhaps the pacific tone of the political telegrams given in the newspapers this morning. For Cash Fours are now quoted at Rs. 96 15-16 to Rs. 97. Fours-and-a-half are nominal at Rs. 99¾.

SHARES are very firm. For Spinning and Weaving Mills a better inquiry prevails, and a very general improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share has been established. In Press Companies, Bombay and Mofussil are Rs. 5 higher. Kemp and Co., Ld., are up to Rs. 335. Bombay Flour Mills are inquired for at Rs. 140 premium.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	742½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	820
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,330	£ 250		do.	96

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

I. P. Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock.	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. New 20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	350
Ditto	..	£20	5-7-3	do.	210
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	61
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-5-0	do.	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Sunbeam, 1,154 tons, Captain H T Bone, sailed yesterday for Bordeaux via Canal with a general cargo.

THE ship Ingomar, 1,175 tons, Captain F Smale, arrived in harbour yesterday from Penarth (21st Jan) with a cargo of 1,806 tons coal. She is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship Benares, 1,645 tons, Captain G Martin, arrived in harbour yesterday from New Castle (24th March) with a cargo of 2,489 tons coal. She is consigned to the Captain.

THE steam-ship St. Bernard, 1,447 tons, Captain G Davy, arrived in harbour on the 8th inst from Kurrachee (6th June) in ballast. She is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
9	St. Bernard (s)	Davy	Kurrachee, July 6.
	Benares	Martin	Newcastle, March 24
	Ingomar	Smale	Penarth, Jan. 21.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
9	Greenock	Douglas	Dunkirk.
	Zambesi (s)	Bason	Penang.
	Gwalior (s)	Harris	Trieste.
	Sunbeam (s)	Bone	Bordeaux.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Valiant for Mauritius.
,, Kaisar-i-Hind for Calcutta.
,, St. Bernard for Dunkirk.
,, Discoverer for Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 9.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Mackenzie s—100 barrels rosin, A Bhoyjee.
Nubia s—10 bales printing paper, M A M Shurufally.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Graham s—60 kegs iron rose nails, Abdool Hoossen M Peerbhoy.
Clan Mackenzie s—2 cases umbrellas, F Eduljee Davur; 6 cases soft soap, Mahomedally Ebrahim.
Clan Munroe s—25 cases umbrellas, Framjee Eduljee Davur.
Werneth Hall s—15 packages clocks, M Adamjee.

FROM LONDON.

Clan Graham s—13 bales printing and 20 cases writing paper, S A S Dawood.
Loodiana s—4 cases, polished plate glass, Oomersey Premji; 4 cases medicine, H Moojee; 3 packages lamps, A Moojee; 45 cases oilmanstore, 2 cases bacon, and 6 cases castor oil, D B Vania; 116 cases port and sherry, M Bhicajee; 7 cases whisky, N I Sassoon; 75 cases champagne, The Hony Secy Byculla Club; 40 casks beer, D Cowasjee; 45 cases port wine and 5 cases sherry, R Jivanjee; 450 cases beer, D Macropolo.
Bokhara s—30 cases oilmanstore, 3 cases castor oil, and one case cheese, A Tyebkhan; 2 cases gold jewellery, Sorabjee and Jamsetjee Khan; 12 cases biscuits, J Jeewanjee; 18 cases brandy, S H Bottlewalla; 101 cases sherry and beer, Treacher and Co; 30 cases beer, D Cowasjee.
Ancona s—3 cases biscuits, Hussanally Peerkhan.
Ravenna s—8 cases perfumery, provisions, and confectionery, W Watson and Co; 20 cases soap, 2 cases perfumery, and one case medicine, J Jeevanjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Othello s—7 packages glassware, Moosa Ayoob; 10 cases eau-de-cologne, Essoofally Sumsoodeen.
Sorrento s—12 cases polished plate glass, Oomersey Premjee.

FROM HULL.

Othello s—25 boxes printing paper, A Blascheck and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Bokhara s—40 cases claret and 25 cases brandy, C Fleming and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—185 bales cotton, L Ludha; 100 bales cotton, M Jaitha; 4 bales cotton, and 49 bales wool, M Bhimjee; 3 bales cotton, G Bythell; 45 bales wool, G Kessowjee; 80 bales wool, 25 bales cotton and 13 bales waste silk, D Sassoon; 108 bales goat-hair and 33 bales wool, E Gangjee; 318 cwts linseed, Thos H Moore; 150 bales wool, G Toolseedass.
Bretton Hall s—145 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljee.
Discoverer s—297 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Gwalior s—2½ cwts ivory, M Soomar.
Clan Mackenzie s—55 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, F Sauquet; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 6 bales cotton, V Ebram; 8,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 130 cwts gum, M Gangjee; 7 bales skins, S Ramajanally; 37 cwts gum, A H Essa; 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore; 10 cwts mace and 42½ cwts sandalwood, A Hassan.
Loodiana s—4,016 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 135 cwts gum, S V Mahomed; 13 bales hides, C Jehangir; 38 bales hides, Wallace and Co.

FOR BEYROUTE.

Gwalior s—11 cwts Persian rice, A S Mirza.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Prince George s—750 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—131 cwts coir yarn, D Merwanjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Flamstead s—640 cwts linseed and 4,002 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Scawfell s—10,000 cwts wheat, 2,001 cwts rapeseed, 1,721½ cwts linseed, and 3,001 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck.
St Bernard s—7,00½ cwts linseed, E Spinners; 4,660 cwts rapeseed and 4,018 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 4,002½ cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Muir; and Co. 2000 cwts rapeseed 10,000 cwts poppyseed, 2,00 cwts wheat and 2,001 cwts groundnuts Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,999½ cwts poppyseed and seed 8,913 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Retta s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 800 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.
Red Sea s—4,300 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros.
Mameluke s—4,311½ cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Bessie Morris s—200 bales cotton, Olceso and Co; 220 bales cotton, G C Bushby; 370 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.
Prince George s—150 cwts coir yarn, P Dewjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Arcot s—145 bales cotton, R Luckmondas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—106 bales cotton, Hajee Adam Esmail; 170 bales twist, C Bhomanjee; 150 bales twist, J Peerbhoy; 100 bales twist, D Sassoon; 38 bales twist, S N Talati; 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—75 bales twist, J Peerbhoy; 40 bales twist, D Sassoon.

FOR KOBE.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—100 bales twist, Sassoon J David.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 8.

Phillips, Col, Pol Dept, on leave, from Sadra.
Deare, Lt, N Stafford Regt, to join, from England.

JUNE 9.

Currie, Lt-Col, Poona Horse, on leave, from Poona.
Terdan, Capt, 14th Regt N I, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.
Kingsley, Col, on sick leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 9.

Bellkingsley, Col, on sick leave, to England.
Kettlewell, Col, 20th Regt N I, on sick leave to England.
Deare, Lt, N Stafford Regt, to join, to Mhow.
Phillips, Col, Pol Dept, on furlough, to Europe.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—June 2, at Ratnagiri, Bombay Presidency, the wife of H. M. Alexander, Esq., Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

PAKENHAM—June 2, at Cannanore, the wife of Lieutenant W. V. Pakenham, 19th Regt. M. I., of a son.

WALTON—June 2, at No. 6, Wood Street, the wife of W. M. Walton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CASEY—WILLSHIRE—June 2, at St. John's in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, by the Revd. J. W. Adams, V. C. brother-in-law of the bride, Arthur Somerford Casey, Bengal Civil Service, to Edith Annette, youngest daughter of the late General Sir Thomas Willshire, Bart., G. C. B.

HARRIS—BURTON—June 3, at the Wesleyan Chapel, F. W. Harris, Apothecary, to Augusta Caroline Burton, daughter of the late Charles Burton, Esq., of Madras.

DEATHS.

EDMISTON—June 2, at Byganoney, Kotagherry, aged 2, Margaret S., wife of W. G. Edmiston.

GRIFFITHS—May 30, at Jubbulpore, John Alexander, youngest son of Sub-Conductor and Mrs. Griffiths, Commissariat Department, aged 3 months and 28 days.

HOYES—May 26, at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, Andrew Adams Hoyes, suddenly, of heat apoplexy, aged 40 years and 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1885.

THE Gladstone Ministry have been beaten in the House of Commons—severely beaten—and it is more than possible that by this time they have resigned. Their Revenue Bill has been thrown out by 264 to 252 votes, and an amendment condemning the proposed increase of the beer and spirit duties has been adopted. They have done their best to conciliate the opposition to their financial proposals, and their best has been unacceptable to Parliament. Mr. Childers announced a few nights since that they would be content with an increase of a shilling a gallon on the spirit duties, instead of two shillings, as the Budget proposed, and as for the two shillings a gallon increase in the beer duty, the Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated that this would be imposed only for a year. The emphatic rejection of this compromise is the most serious blow which the Government, who have had to submit to many buffettings lately, have yet received. In treating this as a Cabinet question the Ministry have only followed precedent, and whether or not they at once tender their resignation, the vote of Monday night has brought us within near sight of a dissolution. And yet the obligation to resign is by no means absolute. An eminent constitutional authority has laid it down that while an adverse vote upon general questions of financial policy necessitates an appeal to the country, upon questions of ways and means the case is different, and the Executive Government may very fairly, without loss of dignity, reconsider any particular measure that they may have prepared. For this is a matter, not of supply, but of ways and means, and there is an essential distinction between the effect of a rejection of a vote in supply, and that of the rejection of a tax bill. The determining question is whether or not the Government, if they take back the Revenue Bill which was thrown out on Monday, are willing or able to find a substitute for it. What in short can they propose in the place of an augmentation of the spirit and beer duties? This is not an easy task, and we are quite prepared to find that the financial capacity of the Cabinet is unequal to it. The resignation of the Ministry, therefore, would imply that it is beyond the financial inventiveness of Mr. Childers and Mr. Gladstone combined to suggest other means of meeting the requirements of the Exchequer, except perhaps by the creation of a few millions more of terminable annuities—a step to which Mr. Gladstone's strong denunciation of it has rendered it exceedingly difficult for a Liberal Ministry to have recourse just now. But suppose they resign—or have resigned? What would be the next step? Lord Salisbury would in the natural course of things be sent for and asked to form a Ministry. Unless he was anxious for office under any conditions whatsoever, he would certainly decline a task which would place him until the dissolution of the present Parliament at the head of an Administration largely outnumbered in the House of Commons. For an appeal to the country at this moment is impossible. The new registers have not even been begun—they will not be begun until the middle of August, and they will not be completed until the end of October, and if a general election is to take place even so far hence as November, a special Act will be necessary to make the new registers valid then. It goes without saying that a general election on the new basis elected by the Redistribution Bill is impossible in policy, if not in law, until the old electorate has been replaced in the register by the new electorate created by the Franchise Bill. There can be no general election, then, for some months, and the Conservatives cannot in prudence take office in the present Parliament. The most probable course of events is that the Ministry will resign, that Lord Salisbury will decline to form an Administration, and that the present Ministry will go back to office. Their position, it may be, will not be the most dignified that a Ministry could be placed in. They will be a mere *cabinet d'affaires*—a company of care-takers kept at their posts in order to perform the indispensable drudgery of cleaning up the work of a Parliament. When that is done and the way is clear, there will be a dissolution and a general election, and we shall see—what we shall see. Apart from all these considerations, there is the question whether it would be convenient that the two parties should go to the country on such an issue as that which has been raised in this struggle in the House of Commons. There were silly iterations of the phrase "Beer and the Bible" in 1880, and all sober politicians would regret if the sillier phrase "Beer and Blood," which a thoughtless journal has just presented to ignorant partizans, were heard in the streets now. English parties must raise some worthier issue than the beer and whisky issue, which is after all but an insignificant and contemptible incident in the great party controversy which is being waged just now. The duty of the Ministry seems to us to be clear and unavoidable, and we do not think that they will shirk it, albeit that the paths of duty and of inclination run wide apart this time.

THE Afghan Blue Book, notwithstanding that it stops short at the critical period which was inaugurated by the Penjdeh incident, is a very noteworthy contribution to the history of Russian diplomacy in Central Asia. There is no need now to revert to those chapters in it which describe the methodical advance of the Russian Empire from the Caspian to the Oxus and the Tejend. But there has been woeful carelessness and inaccuracy in current notions on this subject, and it is well that the English Foreign Office, in its own academic unimpassioned way, has set out the various stages of the progress. Those who still believe with Lord Randolph Churchill that this progress has been "a series of pledges voluntarily given and voluntarily broken—a long and uninterrupted series of treachery and fraud and falsehood," will perhaps be surprised at the narrative. For them Lord Granville's despatch of the 29th February, 1884, will be instructive reading. It is not here, at any rate, that they will find the evidences of that duplicity which is supposed to be a necessary element in Russian action. For such evidences they may search elsewhere, and they may possibly find them in the proceedings of the St. Petersburg Cabinet in relation to the work of the Commission, in the excuses given for General Zelenoi's non-appearance at Sarakhs, or in the cleverly controlled concurrence of circumstances which has put Russia in physical possession of territory which was intended to be the subject-matter of exclusively diplomatic inquiry. Those who see in the question of Penjdeh the Alpha and the Omega of the controversy will find plenty of material upon which to work. They will find Colonel Stewart reporting to the British Minister in Persia last year that Penjdeh had always formed part of Afghanistan ever since there had been an Afghan Kingdom—thereby asserting a knowledge of the matter to which the Amir himself could lay no claim, since Abdul Rahman frankly told the Viceroy of India in a letter of last June that he had no one in his service with knowledge enough of the frontiers "to be able to distinguish Afghan territory from that of others." They will also be able to "pray in aid," as the lawyers would say, not only the much-talked-of Russian staff map, but Alikhanoff himself, for that enterprising Turcoman, when complaining of an advance of Afghan cavalry to Sari Yazi, said that the Afghans had heretofore had their outposts at Penjdeh, and that the boundary between Yulatan and Penjdeh—whatever that might mean—was at Sari Yazi. Yet as no one believes that the Russians will retire from the Penjdeh valley unless Lord Randolph Churchill becomes Prime Minister and makes—as he frankly says he would have done—a *casus belli* of it, all this is of somewhat academical interest. Instead of concentrating our attention upon an incident—grave though it may be—it will be better to look at the whole course of the negotiations, and see if the conduct of the Russian Government was consistent with a real desire to bring them to a successful issue.

A passage in a despatch which the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg wrote in the middle of January throws a remarkable light upon the character of the Russian proceedings. "The more I discuss the matter with M. de Giers," he wrote, "the more I am impressed with his sincerity and his desire for the successful labours of the Commission. But he finds it very difficult to overcome the obstacles which are perpetually thrown in his way; and the delay, which is so unfortunate, principally arises from the time required to convert his opponents to his views." With this on record we should hesitate to hold M. de Giers responsible for the failure of the Russian Government to send a Commissioner to meet Sir Peter Lumsden. That in this matter they have treated us with something less than candour is only too plain. Why was it that, having first of all undertaken that General Zelenoi should meet him at Sarakhs at the middle of October, the Russian Foreign Office wait until the 2nd of October, the very day on which Sir Peter Lumsden left Teheran for Meshed, to announce that General Zelenoi's departure must be deferred? He was ill—or had been ill—it is true. But he was an invalid when he was nominated, for he was summoned from drinking the waters at Franzensbad, and the Russian Government were as well aware of that as of those climatic obstacles to the commencement of the work which they profess not to have discovered until October. Lord Granville's protests against the delay were strong, and it is plain that at the Foreign Office there was a healthy incredulousness concerning the Russian excuses. It may be that Sir Peter Lumsden, who met the Russian Commissioner at Tiflis, sent home a diagnosis of General Zelenoi's condition which gave his illness a diplomatic appearance. It was at any rate so far from serious that on the day on which the British Commissioner started for Baku the Russian Commissioner, invalid though he was, was able to set out for St. Petersburg. Sir Peter Lumsden, however, heard something at Tiflis which may explain a good deal. He there met Prince Dondoukoff Korsakoff, and learned from that eminent official that delay in the work of the Commission was essential to Russia. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, we know, says it is because we encouraged the Afghans to take territory that did not belong to them that General Zelenoi did not go to the Heri Rud. The *Pall Mall*, as this Blue Book shows in many striking instances, has been wonderfully well coached in regard to certain phases in the negotiation. But it is entirely wrong on that point. The Amir's occupation of Penjdeh was known of in St. Petersburg long before it was discovered—officially—that the Russian Commissioner was ill, and that the Afghan Highlands are cold in midwinter. In the circumstances we must not only hold the English Government entirely free from responsibility for the non-appearance of a Russian Commissioner on the Heri Rud, but we must charge the Russian Government with a deliberate desire to keep him back.

The English Government have been charged with having contributed to the difficulties of the delimitation by neglecting to agree beforehand upon the general principles upon which the frontier should be drawn. It should be observed that by far the strongest arguments in support of that view are to be found in the Russian despatches, and that when it is seen how widely the two Governments differed as to the limits of the Afghan territory, there was much to be said for Lord Granville's contention that the general course of delimitation could be determined upon only after inquiry on the spot. It may be urged that the British Government, by ultimately agreeing to M. de Giers's proposal to mark out a zone within which the Commission should work, admitted the justice of the contention. But it was obviously easier to agree to the proposal in March, when a good deal of evidence of a general kind had come to hand, than in August or October, when the country between the Murghab and the Heri Rud was virtually an unknown land. Moreover, it would be an injustice to Lord Granville not to recognise that the zeal of the Russian Government for a working zone was of comparatively recent origin. General Zelenoi, when he saw Sir Edward Thornton at St. Petersburg in October, urged that a zone should be agreed upon between the two Government, and oddly enough he named Sarakhs—which Lord Granville in his instructions to Sir Peter Lumsden assumed to be the northernmost point of Afghanistan—as the starting point for the northern line of the zone. But it is of some importance to show that the Russian view upon this matter came suspiciously like an afterthought. For in the note in which M. de Giers informed Sir Edward Thornton of the willingness of the Imperial Government to name a Commissioner, not only is nothing said about a previous agreement upon the lines within which a frontier should be sought, but the language employed is expressly opposed to any such idea. "I hasten to inform you," writes M. de Giers, "that the Imperial Cabinet is quite ready to appoint a Commissioner to visit, in company with his English colleague, the districts to be delimitated, and in concert with him to endeavour to ascertain the principles under which a frontier line would be traced." If this has any meaning at all, it means that, in the beginning at all events, the Russian Government intended that the general principles of the delimitation should be decided after inquiry on the spot. There was manifest insincerity, therefore, in their subsequent insistance, as a condition precedent to the delimitation, upon an understanding between London and St. Petersburg as to the extent of the zone of operations. It has, in truth, a strong family likeness to other difficulties with the help of which they have brought it to pass that General Zelenoi and Sir Peter Lumsden have never met, and that thus far the project of delimitation has been a costly and dangerous delusion.

MR. T. B. KIRKHAM, Educational Inspector of the Central Division, has, we hear, issued invitations to a conference of educationists to be held in the Elphinstone High School on the morning of the 3rd of July next. This conference, it is explained, will be local and confined to the Division, and preliminary to subsequent conferences on a wider basis; and its main object will be to give the representatives of aided education in the Central Division an opportunity of acquainting the Educational Department through the Inspector with their views and opinions on matters connected with the administration of grants-in-aid. Collateral topics of discussion will be added at the pleasure of those present. Reference is made in the circular to a fuller memorandum on Educational Conferences just issued by Mr. Lee-Warner, the Acting Director of Public Instruction. These Conferences, we presume, are ordered in fulfilment of the pledge given by Government in the batch of documents recently published in the *Government Gazette* that all suggestions emanating from the authorities responsible for the management of the numerous private educational establishments in Bombay should be welcomed and receive careful attention.

WE hear that Mr. A. O. Hume, of Simla, will go to England shortly with the object of endeavouring to induce a number of members of Parliament to organise themselves for the promotion of the interests of the natives of India. Report, indeed, credits him with the desire of himself entering Parliament with a view of forwarding the enterprise. Mr. Slagg, who has of late years taken a prominent part in the discussion of Indian questions, will co-operate in the movement. Two or three native gentlemen will probably accompany Mr. Hume to England.

POLITICAL NOTES.

OUR London correspondent wrote on the 22nd May:—Some disquietude has been caused by the re-appearance at Cairo of the *Bosphore Egyptien*, the obnoxious newspaper suppressed by the Khedive's Government a month ago, and by the simultaneous protest of France, Germany, Russia, and Austria against the Khedive's decree imposing a tax of 5 per cent. on the coupons of the debt. Excited imaginations see in these proceedings fresh proofs of the existence of an unholy combination of European Powers to destroy English ascendency in Egypt. But they are really proofs of nothing except the quite unparalleled capacity for blundering of the English Ministry and its representative at Cairo, Sir E. Baring. On three several occasions has the Khedive's Government, acting on English advice, committed distinctly illegal acts which it was impossible for the European Powers to pass over without a protest. The first occasion was the confiscation of revenues assigned for the service of the public debt. The Powers protested against this clear breach of international law, but condoned it when the Convention of London was concluded which fixed the conditions of a new financial settlement in Egypt. It was, however, stipulated that this Convention should not come into force until it had received the sanction of the various European Legislatures. Mr. Gladstone pushed it through Parliament at once, on the plea that Rothschilds would advance money to save Egypt from bankruptcy as soon as the Convention had been ratified by our House of Commons. Other Governments were not in such a hurry, and they may possibly have delayed ratifying the convention in the hope of thus putting pressure on England to respect their wishes in regard to the management of the Suez Canal. But this fact does not excuse the Khedive's Government for assuming that the Convention would be satisfied, and proceeding to levy the taxes sanctioned by it. This was a distinct breach of courtesy which the Continental Governments could not but resent and protest against; and, as a Vienna newspaper points out, the difficulty need never have arisen if the Khedive had been advised to ask leave of the various Governments to levy the tax provisionally and without prejudice. It is obvious that our own Government could not have permitted such a slight to be put on the English Parliament, and why should it have been taken for granted that other Parliaments were not equally independent? A third case of admitted illegality was the violation of the domicile of the French printer of the *Bosphore*. Certainly, the re-appearance of the paper seems to be a breach of the promise given by the French Government to settle, in consultation with representatives of the Khedive, what regulations should apply to French papers published at Cairo before the paper was permitted to appear again; but this pledge was given nearly a month ago, and the delay in effecting an agreement as to the press law may be due to the carelessness of the Khedive's Government. At any rate, there is nothing in this incident to justify the charge that France has shown ill-will to England.

Lord R. Churchill's clever move in protesting beforehand against the renewal of the Irish Coercion Act unless the Government can produce terrible evidence of unsuspected dangers underlying the outwardly smooth surface of Irish society has thrown the whole Ministerial camp into confusion. Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke are frightened out of their lives to find that, after consenting to execute the will of Lord Spencer in the belief that the Conservative party would vote as one man for coercion, this support is likely to fail them, and that they will be denounced as renegades by Radicals and Home Rulers without being able even to carry the new Coercion Bill through the House of Commons. Yesterday they had a long interview with Mr Gladstone which gave rise to rumours of a Ministerial crisis; but in the evening the Prime Minister made a curious "hedging" speech in which he said that he had not even said that the provisions of the new Bill would be "of a coercive character," and Mr. John Morley, by arrangement, gave notice of an amendment which will revive the courage of the Radicals in the Cabinet. One thing seems to me certain, that Lord Randolph has killed coercion. His argument in favour of a magnanimous Irish policy is [illegible] worked.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SUAKIM, MAY 25.

THE Guards, Lancers, and Hussars, with the 49th and 70th Regiments, have now been some days away from us, and already rumour is busy with plans for the future. To-day comes a queer story, that the Guards have been landed at Gallipoli, and that Sir George Greaves has been asked to spare more troops from Suakim for the same place. The other day we were told that the French had evinced an intention of landing their defeated Tongking braves at Suez for change of air, and that our troops had been stopped there to prevent the execution of this artless manœuvre. Then, again, we hear that there are thousands of Italian troops at Port Said, awaiting orders. Altogether, things seem very unsettled.

The railway seems finally given up. On the 23rd May, the day after the evacuation of Handoup, two armoured trains were sent to reconnoitre along the line. The first contained some engineers and fifty men of the Shropshire Regiment; the second, which followed close behind in support, had the same number of the 28th Bombay Infantry. In each train was a Gardner gun. Not three miles from the West Redoubt they found some sixty Hadendowas pulling up and burning the line. Going in with a rush they fired a volley, killing one and wounding several others as they scattered amongst the bushes. Half an hour served to repair this gap, and the trains proceeded uninterruptedly for about seven or eight miles. Here another gap had been made by lifting up both rails and sleepers bodily and throwing them to the side of the line. Some idiot had facilitated matters considerably by kindly leaving at Handoup two or three spanners, by means of which the enemy were enabled to unscrew the nuts of the fish plates. On arriving within a mile of Handoup it was found that some 140 yards of line had been torn up. This was too big a gap to be mended. While the party were examining this breech the Hadendowas were seen collecting on the low hill to the left of the line. Here was a redoubt once occupied by our picquets. Gradually the numbers increased till at last several hundreds covered the hill-top. A few rounds were fired at long range from the Gardner gun, and then the trains slowly retired, the orders being merely to report on the state of the line as far as within sight of Handoup. As the trains steamed back several men on horses and camels galloped rapidly after them for some distance, retiring at the same rate when the trains again advanced. This they repeated more than once, till at last the ironclads decided to leave them alone and go back to Suakim. This is the first time that we have seen horses in use by the enemy. To-day it is reported that Osman Digma in person has gone to Handoup, and some brilliant inventive genius has started a shave that he is getting guns from the Mahdi for the bombardment of Suakim.

Rather an amusing incident occurred at Otao the other day. It shows the magnificent steadiness of the British Tommy Atkins nowadays. On a little hill near Otao was a sungur, or small circular fort, held by an officer and 25 men of a distinguished territorial regiment. For the sake of coolness the officer was lying down outside the low wall. On a sudden a gallant Tommy Atkins, groaning in nightmare, yells with stentorian lungs, "They're on us, they're on us!" Everyone jumps to his feet. The men fix bayonets, and seeing the officer outside, rush at him as one man. A bayonet passes through his coat from side to side. He is seized, dragged into the fort, and despite his shouts and protestations is nearly kicked and battered into a mummy by his own men!

For some time past they have been continuing the narrow gauge railway all round the enceinte of Suakim from No. 5 pier on the right to the sea beyond the Indian Commissariat on the left. This will be useful for the conveyance of water, troops, and rations from one part of the defences to the other. It is not a very imposing affair: the engines rejoice in names like "Staggie" and "Mushquish," and the rails are about two feet apart. Sometimes when going up an incline the passengers have to get out and walk to ease the baby engine. I saw the horse of a lancer shying at the train the other day, on which Tommy Atkins called out to the engine-driver, "If you frighten my horse, I'll ride your engine off the line!"

As soon as the Ordnance stores are cleared out we move into our permanent quarters. The Shropshire Regiment will be at Graham's Point, the 5th Sikhs on the right, the 17th B. I. inside the enceinte as now, and the 28th B. I. on the left near the Indian Commissariat. Forts Quarry, Foulah, New Fort, and the two waterforts will be occupied by twenty or thirty men each. The British officer in charge suffers simple imprisonment, as he is never allowed to leave his command, some forty yards square. The weather is warming up, but the flies are decreasing. The sepoys have been supplied with double fly European privates' tents. Owing to the want of water for washing purposes, large numbers of men are suffering from itch and ringworm. Dysentery and enteric fever are also common. Now that General Hudson has assumed command, the task of cleansing the Augean stable has commenced, and under the direction of Captain Holmes, the hardest-working man in the force, the camp is rapidly getting into a more sanitary state.

NOTES FROM THE DECCAN CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 5.

POONA is intensely hot. Silence and stillness reign profound. Each tree is "idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean," and the only relief lies in the reflection that this state of things cannot last, the rain-laden clouds must soon break, and the stillness give place to the cranying wind. We have had some rain, though not from the right quarter. Trees and fields are already dressed in green, and the poor cattle, thankful for small mercies, may be seen dragging their skeleton forms along, and licking the tiny blades of grass which as yet are too short to crop. For eight months of the year there is no grass about Poona or indeed about any Deccan place, and the intense cruelty of keeping cattle to live upon what they can find, or rather upon what they can't find, ought to be put an end to. The Hindoo of the lower class has little regard for the life of his beast, and though he will not crush a helpless worm he will let his sacred bullock or faithful pony die by inches. Hindoo cattle receive about as much return for their labour as Sampson Brass's small servant, the Marchioness. It's a pity there's no sympathetic Dick Swiveller at hand. Of course, the burning question is, "When will the monsoon break?" The most experienced prophesy its advent here on or about the 15th. However, as the winds from the burning fiery furnace have died away, we shall not be scorched to death or obliged to box ourselves up within closed doors again till 1886. It's a great thing to be rid of the hot winds, though some prefer the true Deccan scorch to the present steamy Bombay heat.

Doubtless the best advice to those still enjoying the cool breeze among the hills is "Hasten slowly." It may be unpleasant to live where "from peak to peak the rattling crags among leaps the live thunder," especially as lightning has proved so fatal this year; and bearing the pelting of this pitiless storm when descending to the plains in one of the regulation ramshackle conveyances is hardly a pleasant anticipation. Nevertheless, the motto for the mountaineers is "Better to bear the ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of;" for indeed the heat is indescribable—quite a revelation to those who for the past three months have been enjoying better things.

Lord and Lady Reay and suite leave Mahableshwar for Poona on the 6th, and with the closing of Government House, the Mahableshwar season closes, though a few lovers of art remain to immortalize the skies now darkly, deeply, beautifully blue, and the lovely scenes that grow in beauty when so soon to be lost in mist and darkness. The portfolios of several gifted amateurs have already been seen by a favoured few, and our Poona Fine Arts Exhibition promises keener pleasure this year to lovers of art than usual.

It is said that one of the local papers proposes to give a list of visitors to Poona, chronicling the date of each arrival and place from which each hails. This will prove exceedingly useful to old residents, who when out calling pass by many doors they would enter if they only had some means of knowing the inmates to be new-comers. When the Assembly Rooms at the Edwards' Gardens are opened (by the way, they do not look like opening this season), it is hoped that a book will be kept where visitors can write their own names, place of residence, and date of arrival, thus rendering the sin of not calling avoidable, and in future the slights inflicted on new-comers will doubtless be less frequent. After all, the Simla plan is perhaps the best, where, as your correspondent the other day most amusingly described, the new-comers divide the whole station into districts, and scientifically lay out the raid, invading every house from Viceregal Lodge, Barnes Court, and Snowdon downwards. At what hour of the day these trespassings take place, your correspondent does not say, probably as here, from 12 a. m. to 2 p. m., and probably there, as here, a strong desire exists to have these time-honoured hours changed for cooler ones. In these days of doing all things wisely and well some happy wight may be able to suggest a satisfactory way of simplifying the whole system, and so earn the gratitude of the call-burdened fair, whose lives during the first part of the Poona season are scarcely worth living, in consequence of the innumerable visits to be paid during the hottest hours of the day.

Our able Cantonment Magistrate, Colonel La Touche, in addition to many improvements in the bazaar supplies, has encouraged a European baker to open a steam-bakery, whence clean and good bread, flour, and biscuits may be had at lower rates than obtained in the dirty Portuguese hovels of the bazaar. It is inexplicable that Poona bread should hitherto have been dearer and inferior to that of Bombay, Poona being a centre of the wheat-producing districts. Bombay has had its steam flour mills and European bakery for years, and we are now equal to Bombay in respect at any rate of the staff of life supply. The new bakery is on the Sholapore-road, a capital site for such a factory, being near the water-works and in an airy and cleanly part of the cantonment. The buildings are fitted with English machinery, including the modern contrivances for converting wheat into flour and flour into bread in the most cleanly and speedy manner possible. So the new bakery needs nought but patronage.

NOTES FROM THE BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, MAY 28.

WE had a foretaste of the monsoon here last Sunday night. There was not much rain, but we had enough of thunder and lightning, which were terrific. Peal after peal followed in rapid succession, shaking the roofs of houses and making many a bold heart quake. The storm lasted for almost two hours, such a thunderstorm having not been experienced for some years. It cleared up the atmosphere remarkably, and the following morning turned out to be a delicious one. It was pleasant to hear the birds carol merrily, and to feel the cool balmy breezes fanning our cheeks after the sweltering we had of late. A Birthday parade of Volunteers was held in honour of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. The strength of the company was 31 rank and file, under the command of Captain Higgins, the new company officer. The men having fallen in, Captain Higgins examined the arms and ordered a *feu de joie* to be fired in honour of the Queen-Empress, the band playing the National Anthem during the intervals. At the close three hearty cheers were given by the men, after which they were dismissed, the band striking up a lively march.

Captain Higgins has, I learn, signified his intention of establishing a shooting club for this company. This is, indeed, an excellent proposal, and the Volunteers are enthusiastic about it. In a small station like this, where there is nothing to amuse one, a stray chance like this is seized on with avidity. Captain Higgins has made a very good beginning, and his efforts to organise this club are sure to succeed, as the best shots in the corps belong to this company, and these will no doubt patronise a movement which will keep them well in practice and encourage others. At present we are sick of *ennui*, and long for something to beguile our dull hours. Captain Higgins is, moreover, one of the crack shots of the corps, and he is therefore the right man in the right place to form the club. The public will cheerfully come forward with subscriptions and donations for such a laudable purpose.

There was a dance given by the Volunteer Dance Club on the 25th. The attendance was rather limited, and it appeared to me as if the dancers lacked the zest which characterised Goldsmith's famous

"Dancing pair that simply sought renown
By holding out to tire each other down."

The weather was extremely trying, and this no doubt was the chief obstacle against one enjoying himself thoroughly. Captain and Mrs. Higgins were present. The Volunteers were in white uniform. The members of the committee will forgive me, I hope, if I point out that some arrangements might be made for the benefit of non-dancers. It is painful to see persons perpetually lounging about doors with both hands akimbo, either criticising the dance or envying the dancers. One or two card-tables would be a great acquisition and be highly appreciated.

A *troupe* of acrobats from Poona favoured us with a flying visit the other day. An *al fresco* entertainment was got up by Mr. Nicholetts prior to his departure for Akola, but, owing to bad management, it fell through. Another entertainment was got up in aid of the Band Fund, and it succeeded pretty well. Almost the whole station was present, and the Volunteer Band was in attendance. The performance was, however, rather tame, and did not elicit much applause. Two little fellows in the *troupe* were the heroes of the night. The different postures they put themselves in, and the way they maintained their equilibrium in trying positions, was wonderful. There were also some feats of strength, the chief being the one in which one acrobat, hanging by his feet to two rings, supported five others. Another good feat was the fixing of a charpoy on four bottles, and over this another three-legged teapoy similarly supported, and two little fellows going through some evolutions on the top of this. The performance lasted for about two hours. An impromptu dance was afterwards got up, and the company dispersed at midnight.

A rather curious affray occurred quite recently at a village a few miles distant from here on the road to Ellichpur. The *casus belli* was somewhat analogous to that which led to the siege of Troy in the days of yore—an affair of the heart. It appears that a wealthy widow of the Patel's family contracted a secret marriage with a member of the family of the Patel of a neighbouring village. The relatives of the widow, hearing of what had occurred, got together their retainers and friends, and, armed with clubs and sticks, they attacked the offending Patel's village. A free hand-to-hand fight ensued, resulting in many broken heads. The case was tried by Colonel Bullock, the Deputy Commissioner, and attracted great attention. Thirteen men were brought up. The complainants were represented by Mr. Ganesh Khaparde, B.A., B.L., and the defendants by Mr. Mudholkar, B.A., B.L. After a protracted hearing the first defendant was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default to undergo simple imprisonment for another six months. Two others were sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to Rs. 500 fine each. Two others to simple imprisonment only. The rest were acquitted. The Patel is reputed to be a very wealthy man, and it is said, intends appealing to the Hight Court. Some members of the police for their conduct in this case were suspended and afterwards tried for cowardice and neglect of duty, but were acquitted. This decision was expected, as there were only a few men and they were perfectly powerless to check an infuriated mob.

The proposal to make some additions and alterations to the church here has been negatived by Mr. Cordery, the Resident, on the plea that he sees no necessity to increase the accommodation just yet, as the edifice meets present requirements. The proposal to build a parsonage has also been vetoed. All proposals involving expenditure are quietly being either shelved or held in abeyance. Nothing has as yet been done to convert the Lunatic Asylum buildings into a civil hospital, and the latter into an office for the Sanitary Commissioner, though these points were to have been settled when Mr. Cordery last visited Berar. It is obviously inconvenient, not to say dangerous, to locate Government offices in thatched buildings, where the mischievous propensities of an incendiary might entail considerable damage and loss to the State.

The local papers are clamouring against the policy of Government in keeping vacant the posts lately vacated by some Extra Assistant Commissioners who have retired from the service. According to the last quarterly list of civil officers there are upwards of half-a-dozen such vacancies. And this must no doubt be either throwing extra work on others or arrears must be accumulating. I hear some hands from Hyderabad are being sent down to fill up some of the posts. This will be a new source of disappointment, as the Berarees consider they have a prescriptive right to such appointments.

Colonel Hugh Menzies, the Deputy Commissioner of Buldana, has been recommended by his medical adviser to proceed home on three months' sick leave, on account of his sight. He will shortly proceed on leave, being relieved by Colonel FitzGerald, of Akola, who recently returned from his holiday.

The postal authorities appear to be most unfortunate in their choice of sub-postmasters. Quite recently two such worthies in the Akola district levanted with all the cash they could lay hands on, and have not been heard of since. Had it not been for the miserable pittance doled to these men some sort of security could be demanded from them, so as to put a stop to their misappropriating Government moneys. It is a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy to entertain these men on ridiculously low salaries, and then throw temptation in their way by allowing them to have control over large sums of money. These offices are for the most part located in the interior of districts, far from treasuries. Money thus accumulates with sub-postmasters, and excites their cupidity.

A friend of mine, who, by the way, has acquired no mean fame as a shikari in Berar, was out shooting lately in one of the reserved forests of the Basim district, when he alighted on two tigers, evidently a pair, leisurely taking a stroll. To watch their movements he clambered up a rock. On getting there he found that the tigers had just sighted a large sambhur and had stopped short. My friend, who commanded a good view of what was going on, next saw one of the tigers retracing its steps and making a détour towards the sambhur, while its companion placed itself in a conspicuous position to attract the attention of the sambhur. The sambhur had seen the tiger by this time, and, evidently spell-bound, remained rooted to the spot, watching his enemy. In a very short time the second tiger neared its victim, and suddenly sprang on him. No sooner did stripes number two see what was up than he, too, made all hot haste to join his companion, and soon dispatched the poor unconscious sambhur. Such was the interesting scene witnessed by my friend, and he was enthusiastic in his description of the sagacity and cunning displayed by the tigers. They were bagged by this very sportsman a couple of days after.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If "Sirius" knew anything about the constitution of the Grant Medical College, he would not have rushed into print with such feeble arguments as he has used in your contemporary of the 4th instant. Let me once for all remind him that this constitution is only a remnant of a past order of things. The Medical Union in its memorial to Government has tried to explain what that constitution was originally. About thirty years ago, when the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital was first established, and the Grant Medical College started for the diffusion of European medical science, the only medical men available were from the service. Drs. Morehead, Peet, Ballingall, Giraud, &c., were the first incumbents in charge of the civil hospital duties, and they were also of necessity made *ex officio* professors of the principal subjects taught in the college. The minor chairs, as those of botany, materia medica, &c., were given as additional work to the same pioneers of medical science in this country. As time passed a class of well-qualified medical practitioners sprang up, and the benign Government of that time, at the suggestion and advice of their chief medical officers, though utilise their services for minor chairs; and co quently we find that on several occasions the appointments to minor chairs were bestowed on those who had made a particular branch of medical science their lifelong study. Unfortunately, in 1876 the system of supplying the teaching staff of the college entirely with men from the service was again revived. Various protests were made against such revival, but the Government of the day, acting under the interested advice of service men, disregarded the just claims of the Bombay practitioners.

The much boasted policy of the Government of India of employing qualified natives in posts of great responsibilities and high emoluments has never been carried out, even partially, in the Medical Department. Whenever any chair in the Grant Medical College has happened to fall vacant, and Government has been compelled to utilise the services of men not in the service, it has always been urged, as an excuse for departing from the general rule, that such a course was followed only in exceptional cases, and only when it was found that there was nobody in the service available to teach that particular subject of which the chair had happened to fall vacant. It may be asked why recourse should be had to such makeshifts. The Resolution of 1876 is now antiquated and quite out of place. It has done, and is still doing, great harm by preventing the best selections being made for filling up vacancies.

The time has now come when service men, instead of excluding competent native medical practitioners from minor chairs in the medical college, should confine themselves to giving medical aid to the Indian Army. This is the real object for which the commissioned service has been organised.

"Sirius" is labouring under a sad delusion if he thinks that professional abilities are to be found only in those who have entered the service. One can scarcely help laughing at the preposterous statement made by "Sirius" that every one who desires to get an appointment on the college staff ought to be a member of the Medical Service.

He is equally under a misapprehension if he believes that those who are known to have failed in the service examination, try to seek such appointments by back doors. He will easily enlighten himself on this point if he takes the trouble to inquire at the Surgeon-General's office who have applied on the present occasion for the chair of Botany. His remarks about the mutual adulation society are in bad taste, and scarcely deserve any reply.—Yours, &c.

R. N. KHORY.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETT

SIR,—The following information, chiefly de from a late professor in Grant Medical Co who was well conversant with foreign schools universities, may be of use in the present troversy.

In all universities and hospitals where th cumbents are paid for their work (over and a the fees paid by their students), as in most fo universities, the appointments are given by competition, by written theses, amongst candi selected for their academical reputation. In British universities a notorious cosmopolitan putation and special qualifications are consi better than competition, as the State does not Nationality has nothing to do with it. Thus Pr sor Agassiz was once invited to Edinburgh, K Bader, and Thudicum (Germans) hold appoint in London. Again, Liston, Syme, and Ferg were asked to come to London University, a Sir J. Lister, Mr. Wood, &c., in our own Such men, known already as authors and p teachers, could scarcely be asked to compete f pointments. But as a rule competition is b the safest and best method. Dr. B——told was called *concours*, which, I see by the F dictionary, means competition. A violation o rule at Berlin the other day caused a great sca and the appointment had to be cancelled, I A man unknown to science was appointed wi competition, because he had cured (!) P Bismarck of obesity. This man was found not to have kept an open shop, but to have been tenced in a court of justice. The University was, however, perfectly able to look after its own interests, and so would the Bombay University or Municipality be.

No "raw youth" keeping an open shop will eve be likely to win such appointments by competitio by testimonials. If he do win in the comp he has only to shut up his shop. should be by examination (writte most careful sifting of testimonials by assessors—for example, by a commit ed by the University of Calcutta for bay candidates, of Bombay University ing the claims of the Madras candi of the Madras University for the and other Universities, the whole p to be approved, if necessary, by a European university, and lastly, and of course, sanctioned by Government. So much for teaching professorships.

With regard to medical officers of privately endowed charities, nothing but official bureaucratic centralisation run stark staring mad in its own timorousness of change could ever think of denying to the donors or supporters of such charities the absolute right to elect any legally qualified medical practitioner they please.

English, or rather British, civilisation, through its enlightened Imperial Government, has founded, amongst other things, an Indian native medical profession. It will not crush its own work, I am sure.

COMPOUND LENS.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—An auctioneer once told his customers that the carpets sold under the name of Brussels carpet, were not the real articles, but the one for sale before him was a genuine carpet, imported from Mr. Brussels himself. Similar ignorance about the degree of M. D. of the Brussels University is displayed by "Veritas." The diploma of M. D. from the Brussels University is, according to "Veritas," looked upon in Bombay as "bosh," and put on a similar footing with the bogus degrees of Philadelphia. Surely "Veritas," who claims to be an old resident of Bombay, ought to know that Brussels distinctions are as good as any diploma of any other European universities.

"Veritas" appears to belong to a clique which has a deep-rooted hatred of the native medical practitioners. Perhaps he thinks that by deliberate misrepresentation he may win the confidence of those whose cause he advocates. His ill-natured remarks about the Bombay medical graduates keeping dispensaries are in exceedingly bad taste, and do him little credit. His ignorance about the Brussels M. D. degree is simply diverting. The M. D. degree of the Brussels University is an honour which can only be obtained by examination. Its university authorities in it, as an indispensable qualification, on the candidate having obtained the diploma of L. R. C. P., London, or M. R. C. S., England, and other recognised European colleges. The candidate must have first obtained one of these degrees before his application for admission for the examination can be entertained. Those who have obtained the Brussels degree of M. D. will testify to the strictness with which the examination is conducted, and the diversity of subjects which is prescribed for it. I am one of the Brussels men, and was given a case of femoral hernia to operate on as part of the practical examination in surgery; and the performance of some such difficult operations by the candidate successfully is a *sine qua non* of the candidate's passing the examination.

"Veritas" cannot evidently bear to think that our university graduates should keep dispensaries. Does he forget that some of the best medical men in London have risen to fame and fortune from the small beginnings of a dispensary practice, and that Sir W. Jenner used to say that in the beginning of his professional career he had dispensed a halfpennyworth of salts behind the counter? I do not see why the keeping of dispensaries should be considered by "Veritas" and persons of his stamp a disqualification for higher appointments.

"Veritas" very obligingly gives the benefit of his advice to Government: that should it ever be called upon to confer such appointments on our graduates it should take care to choose men of "long standing, honest, straightforward, without conceit, and British subjects." I fail to see what "Veritas" means by British subjects. I was hitherto under the impression that all our graduates were British subjects, but "Veritas" seems to think otherwise; and I should be glad to see "Veritas" explain himself as to the new signification he seems to attach to the phrase British subjects. As for the rest of the qualifications recommended by "Veritas," he need not trouble himself about that matter in the least, as Government, with whom such appointments rest, knows its business well, and can be trusted to make only such nominations as will conduce to the benefit of the public.—Yours, &c.,

R. N. KHORY.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The calm assurance which characterises "Veritas," begets both amusement and pity for one who champions the cause of the Bombay Medical Service. He talks of "raw lads." I would ask what experience some of the recently appointed professors had, except that of a purely military course of six months at Netley, devoted to the maladies incidental to Tommy Atkins during his tour of foreign service of five years. Analyse these from the reports of the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, and an estimate can be arrived at. Then why stigmatise the practitioners who have had a local training, not only theoretical, but practical, amongst the poor and afflicted of this city, on the grounds of inexperience?

"My friend, Dr. (now Sir George) Birdwood," may have made some statements relative to practice amongst the poor of this city, who, in common with those across the seas, have an inborn dread of entering hospitals, but I am not so certain that the custom of "four anna visits" obtains only in India. Nay, "Veritas!" No friend told me; but I would ask you on your next visit to Europe to look for yourself at the dispensaries which abound in the East-end and liberties of London and other metropoli, and peruse the handbills circulated from these, and you will find that not only advice, but medicine, is supplied at the extremely low rate of six pence (inclusive visits and medicine at some for one shilling, or by the week, from two and six pence to three or fiv shillings. Many of these advertisers hold diploma and some even degrees quite equal to those opine held by "Veritas" and those whom he woul champion.

Why conjure up Utopian communities? Let look at matters as they stand; if these men d not render assistance, would the poor not be a the mercy of a band of charlatans? Again, I woul remind "Veritas" that the field of medicine not an El Dorado; it is a battleground on whic spoils are gained by the few, and scanty living b the many. The lines of those whom he would decr have not fallen in such congenial spheres as his o those of his friends, whom the accident of location absence of caste prejudice, and other matter beside have enabled to stand where they are.

The dogmatic style in which the second para graph of "Veritas's" letter is couched conjures up smile. I would ask how many of the present fessors would give up the emoluments deriv Government to work gratuitously at our h What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the g

Again, how very thoughtful and considerate is hi concluding charge to a paternal Government about the granting of minor appointments only, also h charge to the local graduates to obtain the B. M. M. D. in India. *Cui bono?* Relative to deg bogusses he has been answered elsewhere

M. D. B

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TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW COPYRIGHT BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

In a new Copyright Bill just drawn up the exclusive right of use for twenty-four hours is to be given to subscribers to Reuter's telegrams. Publication by any non-subscribing paper will be punishable. Of course the often more costly telegrams published by newspapers from their own correspondents will be protected by a similar provision. It will be for the press to see that this protection be secured without any ambiguity.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN DEFICIT.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Onslow asked what deficit there was in the finances of India in consequence of the war preparations. Mr. Cross (Under-Secretary for India) in reply said the Indian Government was revising the financial condition of the country, and had called upon the Provincial authorities to report what reduction of expenditure was possible, and until these reports had been considered it was impossible to reply definitely to the question put.

Mr. Cross, replying to a further question, said the Commission under General Lumsden had not been annulled.

THE REPORTED STATEMENT OF GENERAL LUMSDEN.

General Sir Peter Lumsden has declined to be responsible for the utterances attributed to him at Vienna, which he states were incorrectly reported. He also disclaims any intention of attacking the Government.

EFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT ON THE BUDGET BILL.

EXPECTED RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, JUNE 9 (*via* TEHERAN), 6 A. M.

he House of Commons last night threw out on ond reading the Budget Revenue Bill by 264 inst 252 votes. Mr. Gladstone thereupon announced that he would consider it a Cabinet ques-

he House afterwards adopted an amendment by Michael Hicks-Beach condemning the proposed ease of taxation on beer and spirits.

he Ministry it is expected will resign immediately in consequence of their defeat.

HE *TIMES* ON THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

e *Times* in a leading article this morning on crisis deprecates the idea of the Ministry gning, in view of the approaching general tion.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

mails of the 22nd ultimo arrived e 6th instant.

EAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 8.

Line steamer Clan Maclean left here ning.

LISBON, JUNE 8.

S. N. Company's steamer Kerbela, outnd for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar t here on the evening of the 6th.

MALTA, JUNE 8.

B. I. S. N. Company steamer Lalpoora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, JUNE 8.

The Italian mail-steamer R. Rubattino left here for Bombay yesterday evening, and the steam-ship China, which sailed from Bombay on the 1st inst. at noon, arrived there at the same time.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted.
Suez route still interrupted this side of Aden.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, June 8.

10 p.m.	83·8

TUESDAY, June 9.

6 a.m.	84·5
10 a.m.	89·1
2 p.m.	87·9
4 p.m.	88·4

CHOLERA is spreading violently among the labourers on the Hurnai Railway and seriously interfering with the work.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ELLES, C.B., at present commanding at Kamptee, succeeds Brigadier-General Godfrey Clerk as Adjutant-General of the Madras Army next month.

THE Rev. N. A. Fialho, Vicar General of the Ghauts, has sent us a copy of a letter which he has addressed to the *Bombay Catholic Examiner*, correcting the assertion of that paper that the Catholic population of the Vicariate amounts to only 12,140. He shows that the number officially returned is 15,140, and he insists on the correctness of the numbers mentioned in the recent telegram to the King of Portugal in favour of the Padroado.

THE following letter has been addressed to Mr. A. K. Setna, Corresponding Secretary for India, Indian Reform Association, by Mr. G. B. Clark, Chairman, and Mr. George Foggo, Secretary, on behalf of the Executive Committee:—

The Executive Committee of the Indian Reform Association desire, for themselves and on behalf of the Association, on the occasion of your resignation of the post of Corresponding Secretary for India, and *ex officio* membership of the Executive Committee, in consequence of your approaching return to Bombay, to convey to you the expression of their cordial thanks for your services to the Association in those capacities.

Beginning with the British India Committee two years ago, and subsequently, since the establishment of the Indian Reform Association, you have devoted much time and attention to the interests of both, besides being a liberal contributor to the funds.

While you have resided in this country, you have had opportunities of seeing the way in which the aspirations of your Indian fellow-countrymen are regarded by Englishmen of different degrees and professions. We are confident that, in process of time, increased sympathy with the people of India will be displayed universally throughout the United Kingdom. Among the worthy representatives of Indians sojourning in this country, we are glad to think there are some who are members of the Indian Reform Association, yourself not the least worthy; and, in bidding you a cordial farewell, and wishing you a happy reunion in Bombay with your family and friends, we trust that your future career will be a not undistinguished one, unthwarted by fear and uninfluenced by favour.

WE have already announced that in the re-organisation of the Commissariat now about to come into force, Colonel Hunt, C.B., becomes Commissary-General-in-Chief for the whole of India, with the rank of Major-General, but with no increase of pay. The whole of Northern India from Peshawur to the eastern confines of Assam, including also the Central Provinces, will, it appears, be divided into two great circles, to be known as the Eastern and Western. As Colonel Burlton, the senior officer on the list, has sent in his papers to retire, Major Graham Smith becomes Commissary-General of the Eastern circle, while Colonel Badcock takes the Western. All officers on the present Bengal list will remain on one list for promotion, but local lists for the two circles will be framed, and worked as if permanently local. The full list will be as follows:—Two Commissaries-General at Rs. 2,000 per mensem, consolidated; four Assistant Commissaries-General, 1st class, at Rs. 800 as Staff allowance, with pay of rank; six Assistant Commissaries-General, 2nd class, at Rs. 600; eight of the same rank, 3rd class, at Rs. 500; eight of the same, 4th class, at Rs. 400. Twelve Sub-Assistant Commissaries-General, 1st class, at Rs. 300; and twelve of the same at Rs. 200; making a total of 52 officers. The appointments of Deputy Commissary-General and that of Deputy Assistant Commissary-General are abolished, and the Commissary-General-in-Chief and the two Commissaries-General will each have an officer as Personal Assistant drawn from the above list.

AN official statement of the work done on the Southern Mahratta Railway down to December 31 has been issued in London. It states that the undertaking, about 713 miles in length, was commenced in October, 1882, and will probably be open throughout for traffic in the early part of 1887, or in rather less than five years from the date of the company's formation. Of the three different lines constituting the entire system, it is stated that the East Deccan section, which connects the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with Gadak on the South Deccan line, was opened for traffic in September last after a thorough inspection by officers of the Indian Government; that one division of the South Deccan line was opened in March last, another has just been finished, and the third is being rapidly completed; while the third portion, [illegible] the Belgaum branch and West Deccan section, from Londa to Poona, is so far advanced that 159 miles, from Poona to Miraj, will be ready for traffic by January next year. A memorandum by Major-General Hancock, R.E., Consulting Engineer for Railways, states, with respect to the West Deccan line, that the quality of the work is excellent, and that there will be a considerable saving on the estimate. He also urges the construction without delay of roads to connect the railway with adjacent towns.

THE *Français* (Paris) announces that an Indian who is represented to be a son of Nana Sahib, and is treated with princely honours, is an officer in the Russian Army.

THE Société de Geographie of Paris has received disquieting news from the Upper Congo, which goes to show that the large Mahomedan populations, probably excited by the success of the Mahdi's rising in the Soudan, are determined to assert their claims to the centre of Africa. The immediate occasion for the Arab movement was given by the despatch of one of Mr. Stanley's convoys, richly laden with ivory, under the command of M. Armlot, an agent of the International Association. Instead of descending the river to Stanley's Pool and Vivi, the convoy proceeded, under the protection of Tipu-Taib, a powerful Arab chief, eastwards to reach the coast at Zanzibar. The proofs of the wealth of ivory in the interior excited to such a degree the cupidity of the Arabs, that Tipu-Taib immediately collected a large army for the purpose of conquering the Congo country, and is now reported to have advanced at the head of 3,000 Arabs well supplied with modern rifles, pillaging and massacring. The station at Arawini has been sacked and destroyed, and the negro population are flying for their lives. Tipu-Taib claims the Congo as the territory of the Sultan of Zanzibar, and proclaims his intention of suppressing all opposition. The country round Lake Tanganyika is the centre of the movement, but the Mahomedan races which lie in a belt across Africa are liable to be seized by the new fanaticism, which also promises to bring them wealth and power. The Station and River of Arawim is about 1deg. north of the Equator, and about 23deg. east longitude.

WHILE General Gordon was besieged at Khartoum, it was notorious to every one that he was paying his creditors in notes of hand. It has been asserted in private that he issued as much as £2,000,000 in promissory notes under the impression that he was authorized to do so by the *carte blanche* he considered himself to have received from the Government. "We had occasion to remark the other day," says the *St. James's Gazette*, "that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had 'no idea' whether or how these liabilities were to be met. It now appears that the fertile mind of the First Lord of the Treasury is less void of resource. In answer to Mr. Brodrick, Mr. Gladstone avowed that it was the fact that 'General Gordon's notes passed as legal tender at Khartoum,' and that it was 'a probable matter of fact' that in issuing them 'he was acting on behalf of the Egyptian Government.' As to paying the debts for which Gordon involved his (and the Egyptian Government's) honour, 'the probability is' that the holders of such notes 'will find the means of causing them to arrive at some destination or other, with a view to obtaining what they are entitled to.' And yet there are people who say that Mr. Gladstone is deficient in humour, and has not a keen perception of when it is fitting to perform or to look on at farces and when not!"

OF the several lunacy cases which were recently before the courts at home the most remarkable was certainly that of "Tennent *vs.* Tickler." That no one is safe from being buried in an asylum if two and three gather together against him, is by this time an old story: but the peculiarity of this latest instance was that the conspirator in chief was the victim's own familiar friend, the wife in whom he trusted. It was in this wise. The husband had claims to a large Scotch estate, but having a fondness for the oil business in which he was engaged wished to make a friendly arrangement. His wife wished to go to law, and finding no other means of persuading her husband hunted him off to a lunatic asylum, from which she only released him on his promising to proceed with the lawsuit. The case adds a new terror to matrimony.

EXTENSIVE preparations are being made by the Government at home for the new system of sixpenny telegrams. The extensions have been made on the basis of an estimate that the reduction in tariff will cause an increase of the business of the department to the extent of 30 per cent. within the first year, and the extra expenditure already incurred amounts to half a million sterling.

DOCTOR FERRAN, the discoverer of the system of inoculation by cholera virus as a protection from cholera, had up to May 21 operated on eight thousand persons in the province of Valencia alone. The Madrid correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—Ferran spoke last evening with Senores Moreno and Tolosa, two well-known Madrid doctors who went to study Dr. Ferran's discovery, and were inoculated by him. Four hours afterwards they felt all the symptoms of cholera, cold cramps, diarrhœa, fever, and delirium. But after sixteen hours they were all right again. They told the most striking facts. At the Alcira Hospital all the inmates were inoculated by Dr. Ferran, excepting two, who refused to submit. Cholera attacked these two and they died from it, while all the others were safe. The same thing has occurred elsewhere. It is noticeable that the day before he left Madrid Dr. Moreno expressed himself very sceptically to me regarding Dr. Ferran's discovery. He is now most enthusiastic about it. Delegations from all parts of the country are going to study the discovery, and the Cortes are proposing to vote a sum to enable him to prosecute his experiments, as he is poor. Doctors Moreno and Tolosa confirm my previous information of the severity of the cholera outbreak throughout Valencia.

IT would seem that, beside the distinction of winning a "daughter of England," Prince Henry of Battenberg is to have the style of Royal Highness and the Order of the Garter conferred upon him. There is no immutable precedent which regulates the honours to be rendered to the sons-in-law of English Sovereigns; but a blue ribbon has generally been among the wedding presents. The Crown Prince of Germany—or rather Prince Frederick William of Prussia, as he then was—received one; so did Prince Louis (now Grand Duke) of Hesse, who was also made a Royal Highness. Prince Christian obtained not only the decoration and the prefix—with that of simple "Highness" for the children of the union—but a commission as major-general. Lord Lorne became a Knight of the Thistle on the occasion of his marriage. Needless to add that the instances in which an English princess has herself obtained an (immediate) accession of rank by a matrimonial alliance are extremely rare; the last to secure that insubstantial advantage having been the Princess Caroline-Matilda, sister of George III., who, in 1766, gave her hand to Christian VII., King of Denmark and Norway. For a more splendid match one must go back to the reign of Henry VIII., whose sister Mary agreed to share the throne of Louis XII. of France. Just twelve weeks after the wedding her excellent husband died; in six more his widow was the wife of the Duke of Suffolk. The lady explained that she had married once to please her brother, and thought she might marry a second time to please herself.

A REPRESENTATIVE of an American journal has lately interviewed Mrs. Clemens, the mother of Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain). She is an alert old lady of eighty-two, and told some quaint stories of her son's childhood. She thinks that he did not so much resemble his hero Tom Sawyer as the vagabond boy Huckleberry Finn, whose amusing adventures have lately been published. In one respect he resembled both these young gentlemen, for he had as deep-rooted an objection as either of them to going to school. "His father and I," Mrs. Clemens said, "scolded, coaxed, punished, all in vain. He would pretend to go, and then play truant all day." At last, when his father died, Sam being then ten years of age, his mother thought to make an impression on him by taking him into the room where the coffin lay. "Sam," she said, "I want you to promise me one thing." The boy guessed what was coming, and with streaming eyes cried out, "Mother! anything but to go to school." Whereupon Mrs. Clemens, it seems, "concluded to let it alone." Master Sam was decidedly "all there."

A SPLENDID haul of giant skeletons is reported from Homer, in the United States. The district is a prolific field of Indian mounds, and important discoveries are continually being made there. On the 4th ult., beneath a small mound at five feet below the normal surface, five gigantic skeletons, with their feet to the east, were found in a grave with a stone floor. Remnants of burned bones and charcoal were plentiful in the grave, together with numerous stone vessels and weapons. The skeletons were those of veritable giants, and no mistake; the head of one being the size of a wooden bucket. Each of the giants must have been at least nine feet in height. Among other striking articles in the grave was a beautifully finished stone pipe, the bowl being large and polished, and engraved with figures of birds and beasts. This is especially interesting, as showing that the use of tobacco does not always, as alleged by some medical authorities, stunt growth. There was beside the pipe a huge knife, shaped like a sickle reversed, and having a wooden handle held by leather thongs; also a kettle holding about six quarts. It is said by those who are most competent to give an opinion in the matter that this is by far the most valuable find of giants ever made in America, and probably one of the oldest. It is a well-known fact that the bones of elephants, rhinoceroses, mastodons, and other huge animals have before now been exhibited and accepted as proof of pre-historic giants. The presence, however, in the grave at Homer of the pipe and the kettle is conclusive proof that the skeletons are those not only of genuine, but also of genial giants.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Band, 9th N. I., Apollo-bunder, 6 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—St. Bernard (s), from Kurrachee; Benares, Newcastle; and Ingomar, from Penarth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Greenock, for Dunkirk; Zambesi (s), Penang; Gwalior (s), Trieste; and Sunbeam (s), from Bordeaux.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played at the Apollo-bunder by the band of the 9th N. I. this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

March	Goorkao	Schembry.
Overture	Sij Etais Roi	Adam.
Selection	The Siege of Rochelle	Balfe.
Valse	In the Twilight	Coote.
Lancers	Ireland's Own	Allen.
Valse	Rhine Tay	Albert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mahomed Curreem Mohla, a Delhi goldsmith residing at Bhendy Bazaar-road, has reported the theft of several gold and silver rings set with precious stones, also of currency notes and cash, to the value of Rs. 448, from his premises on Monday night.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Gunga, a woman, aged 30 years. About seventeen days ago she was knocked down and run over by a municipal meat van, being fatally injured. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Heera Monga, aged 45 years. Deceased was calassee of a prow. On the evening previous he was jammed between the Carnac-bunder wall and his prow, and died the same night from the effects of the injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated at this dispensary last month was 5,379, out of which 904 were new admissions, the daily average being 173. Of the total number, 2,195 were males, 1,649 females, and 1,535 children.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora on the body of Sobharam Kessewram, aged 19 years. Deceased suddenly became ill, and died while being removed to hospital. The verdict was that death was caused by heat apoplexy.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Oosman, aged 24 years. Deceased was a stevedore's labourer employed on board the s.s. Bessie Morris, lying in the Prince's Dock. He was killed on the spot by a portion of the steamer's tackle falling on him. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

LAHORE WATER-WORKS.—The *Civil and Military Gazette* says that Mr. Muncheershaw Burjorjee Mahimvala, of Bombay, who has been in charge of the Lahore water-works for the last six months, is now confirmed in the appointment of chief engineer after approved service. The Municipality of Lahore has also increased his salary, and after a period of another half-year he will be further promoted in work and emoluments.

A DEPUTATION TO THE PAPAL DELEGATE.—A deputation of the principal Catholics, wardens of the Bassein churches, consisting of Messrs. Clement Leo Varel, Philip Baptista, Jose Pereira, Francisco Coutinho, Josi Francisco Pereira, Joas Machado, and others, upwards of 30 in number, waited upon his grace the Papal Delegate at his residence, Malabar Hill, on Monday last, in connection with the Bassein Vara affair, and represented to his grace the inadvisability of the Goa priests interfering with the people. They strongly disclaimed any sympathy with the Padroado, and firmly protested against the canvassing for signatures on the part of the Goa clergy. In proof of their sincerity they set forth the fact of having made a journey for the purpose from their native villages to Bombay. The Apostolic Delegate promised to duly represent their case to His Holiness.

A CASE OF NOSE-BITING.—Buckridee Fakeera, a weaver, was yesterday brought up on remand, charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with having on the 28th March voluntarily caused grievous hurt to one Bandi, a woman, at Cammateepoora, by biting off the tip of her nose. It seems that the complainant and the accused were living in the same house, but that they constantly quarrelled. The accused evidently did not consider this incompatibility of temper any disqualification for the married state, for he proposed to wed the fair wrangler. Whether she preferred to carry on the war unfettered by submission to marital authority is not stated; but she rejected the overtures. The man was so incensed by her refusal of his suit, that the same night he was about to attack her in her room with a knife. She managed to snatch it away, and he then threw her down, sat on her chest, and bit off the tip of her nose. She and her children raised an alarm, and he was arrested. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT ON BOARD.—The case in which fourteen West Indian seamen of the W. H. Corsar complain of bad treatment should have been gone into yesterday before Mr. Ryan, but Constable Barclay, who had brought the seamen ashore the previous day, stated that on account of the very rough weather no tony men would venture out with their boats. Not even an offer of Rs. 5 a head would tempt them out. The magistrate asked if they could not have been brought in the police hulk. The constable replied that they could have been brought in the hulk, but he had received no order from his superintendent to that effect. The captain, who was in court, said he had been surprised this morning to find that the men had not gone ashore. He then learned that no boat could be had. It was with difficulty that he got off, as it was blowing a gale. He gave the men entire liberty to come to the court, but it would cost over Rs. 40 for their boat-hire. Mr. Ryan adjourned the case till to-day, directing the constable to bring the men in the police launch, if they could not come by the ordinary means; and warned the captain to look out if the men mutinied, as they were probably much disaffected at not being able to get to the court. Captain Brown said he had no fear of a mutiny.

ASSAULT.—Charles Guzman and Richard Anderson were yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with assaulting William Burns, a soldier of the 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment, stationed at Colaba. It appears that at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning Inspector Grennan, on a report made to him, went to Grant-road, where he found the second accused in custody of two soldiers named Franklin and Smith, who told him that Burns had been seriously assaulted by him and three other persons. The policeman made a search for the three other men, and eventually found the first prisoner concealed behind a gate. On searching him there was found a military cap in his pocket, and Burns identified the accused as two of the four men who had assaulted him. Burns had sustained a large contused wound over the right eye, and bruises on his chest, his clothes being saturated with blood; and in consequence of these injuries he had been detained in the military hospital. A search is being made for the other accused. The case was remanded to the 16th inst.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Othello in the Prince's Dock on Wednesday evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the port of Bombay held on the 4th instant.

FERRY STEAMERS AT MODY-BUNDER.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 28th May, submitting letter from Messrs. Shepherd and Company, asking the Trustees to reconsider the rate they propose to charge ferry steamers for the use of Mody-bunder from 1st August. Messrs. Shepherd and Company make a comparison between the dock dues charged to vessels in Prince's Dock and the dues proposed to be charged to ferry steamers for use of Mody-bunder, and state that the latter are much heavier. They state that, owing to the shortness of the berth, their steamers have to lie two and three deep, and that much inconvenience is caused to passengers who have to pass over the intermediate vessels. They further state that some reduction should be made in their case because of the increased number of steamers which they now run. The Traffic Manager points out that, while the ferry steamers bring no revenue to the Trust beyond the rate levied for the right to come alongside the bunder, vessels in dock not only pay dock dues, but the Trust earns a large revenue from the cargo; and that no comparison can therefore be made between the two cases. Read minutes of members of Bunders Committee.

Resolution.—A reply should be sent, based upon the Traffic Manager's report.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Memo. from the Port Officer, dated the 29th May, reporting that on the night of the 27th ult. a barge owned by Mr. Cursetjee Kambatta, laden with coal, sank off Arthur-bunder.

Report by Traffic Manager that on the 23rd ult. two men were fined 8 annas each for fouling Tank-bunder.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week-ending 2nd June, 1885.	For week-ending 2nd June, 1884.
Vessels piloted into harbour	22	19
" " out of "	29	21
" transported	13	16
" attended to	4	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 1st June, 1885.	For week ending 1st June, 1884.
Vessels entered	12	13
" left	10	11
" remaining in dock	18	15

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. [illegible] Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BHOLESHWAR.

AT about half-past 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the shop of Huroomull Ramdass, at 3rd street, Bhoiwada. The flames spread rapidly, setting fire to a large quantity of silk stored in the place and to the floor above. An alarm was immediately raised, and the different fire brigades and sluice stations were communicated with by telephone. The Pydownee steam fire engine was the first at the scene, a few minutes after the alarm was given; but it had to stand idle, as there was no supply of water. This was at 2 o'clock. By this time the fire had got hold of the house adjoining, and a manual engine which was in the lane was set to work, but notwithstanding its efforts the flames continued to gain ground. The Fort steam fire engine, that had come up, was in the same plight as the Pydowni engine, standing idle, owing to the inadequacy of the water-supply. The Byculla steam fire engine commenced to work at a quarter to 3 o'clock, but yet the cry of "Water! water!" was heard. It was quite 3 o'clock before the other steam fire engines got a proper supply of water, and near 4 o'clock the fire was got under control, being completely put out by six. The property destroyed belonged to Vullubdass Bugwandass and Muggun Laljee Maharaj. They estimate their damages at nearly Rs. 60,000. A third house, belonging to Gopkaisjee Maharaj, also suffered in some measure, and he estimates his loss at Rs. 1,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. Mr. Gell, the Acting Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Smith, the Acting Deputy Commissioner, with a large body of the European constabulary force, were present, and rendered every possible assistance inextinguishing the flames.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—TUESDAY.

(Before Mr. W. E. HART, Chief Judge, and Mr. J. WARDEN, Third Judge.)

AN IMPORTANT DECISION ON A POINT OF LAW.

NATHA KERA AND ANOTHER *vs.* GUNGADAS NARROTUMDAS.

MR. BROWN, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. G. S. Mankar, Barrister-at-Law, for the defendant.

In delivering judgment in the above matter their honours said: There is no dispute as to the facts in this case. On the 26th February 1883 the defendant filed his petition for relief under section 5 of the Indian Insolvent Act, 11 and 12 Vic. Cap. XXI., and on the following day he filed the schedule required by Sec. 6. On the 24th November 1883 he obtained his personal discharge under Sec. 47. On the 25th May 1884 the defendant executed to the plaintiff the promissory note which is the subject of this suit. In August 1884 the defendant as an insolvent trader, in the matter of his insolvency above-mentioned, presented the petition, required by Sec. 60 of the Indian Insolvent Act, for his final discharge in the nature of a certificate, and filed the schedule required in the note to schedule F. of that Act. In the schedule so appended to the last-mentioned petition of the defendant the debt due to the plaintiff is not inserted. But there is inserted in a debt which stands much on the same footing, in that it was incurred subsequently to the commencement of the proceedings in insolvency. This is the debt entered as due to creditor No. 2 in the schedule last mentioned, which was incurred in February 1884, and for which that creditor had sued in July 1884. On the 13th September 1884 the defendant obtained an order for rule *nisi* under Sec. 60 of the Indian Insolvent Act. This order recites that application had been made on behalf of defendant by his counsel under section 60 of the Indian Insolvent Act for a discharge in the nature of a certificate from all liabilities in respect of the debts or claims established, or which might by law be proved in Court, in the matter of the insolvency. The rule *nisi* for a discharge in the nature of a certificate so granted was made absolute on 1st October 1884. The present suit was brought in 1885, some five or six months after the defendant had obtained the discharge last mentioned, and was heard by the Third Judge on 23rd April 1885. It was then contended on behalf of defendant that the discharge last mentioned operate to relieve him from liability in respect of this debt, and the cases of *Dadabhai v. Manikji* (7, Bombay H. C. Rep. 22 O. C. J.) and *ex-parte Purbury* (30, L. J. Ch. 513) were relied on as establishing this proposition. The pleader for the plaintiff appears to have succumbed beneath the weight of these authorities, and the Third Judge accordingly dismissed the suit. On a subsequent day Mr. Brown, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied to the Full Court for a rule *nisi* to set aside the order of dismissal, and for a new trial, on the ground that the note sued on was of a date subsequent to the filing of the defendant's petition in the Insolvent Court, and that the debt sued for was not provable in the insolvency of the defendant, and was not discharged by the order of final discharge in the nature of a certificate obtained in such insolvency in the Full Court. It is not our usual practice in the Full Court to disturb a decision of the Court of first instance arrived at through the admission or submission of the party adversely affected thereby or his pleader. But in the present case it appeared to us that if Mr. Brown's contention were correct, the admission of the plaintiff's pleader that he was unable to withstand the effect of the authorities cited on behalf of the defendant was due only to a misapprehension or oversight of a pure point of law, in which the plaintiff could not be expected to instruct him, and that, therefore, it would be unfair to absolutely conclude the plaintiff by such an admission of his pleader. We therefore granted Mr. Brown the rule *nisi* in the present special case, but desire to have it understood that it affords no precedent for allowing parties to withdraw from admissions made on their behalf at the original hearing. The question therefore, which we now have to decide, is purely one of law, viz., whether on the admitted fact as above stated the discharge in the nature of a certificate obtained by the defendant in the matter of his insolvency under section 60 of the Indian Insolvent Act operates to relieve him from liability in respect of the present debt. Both the cases relied on by the defendant's counsel differ from the present in what appears to me to be a very material point, viz., in them the liabilities from which the order of final discharge in the nature of a certificate were held to relieve the insolvent trader were liabilities existent before, or arising out of obligations incurred before, the commencement of the insolvency. In the present case the insolvency had been actually pending for 15 months before the liability in question came into existence. Those cases are an authority, not for the wide general proposition that all debts in existence at the time of the final discharge in the nature of a certificate are thereby discharged, but for the much narrower one, that all those debts are discharged, whether mentioned in the schedule or not, which arise out of an obligation incurred before the insolvency. The words of the order in this defendant's case relieve him from liability in respect of debts which are "established or might by law be proved in Court in the matter of his insolvency." Admittedly the present debt was never mentioned in his schedule, nor "established" in the Insolvent Court. The question therefore is narrowed to this. It is a debt which might by law have been proved in the defendant's insolvency? As to this, it is to be noticed that neither the actual debt nor the obligation out of which it arises (if it be possible in the present case to separate them,) came into existence till after the commencement of the insolvency. Can then a debt arising out of an obligation subsequently contracted be said to be "by law provable in Court in the matter of the insolvency?" *Prima facie*, I must say it seems to me very hard to see how this can be so. A man seeks the benefit of the Insolvent Act for the purpose of relieving himself of his then existent liabilities. For this purpose he makes over to the Official Assignee his property for distribution among his then existent creditors. If any of these be omitted from the schedule, he can insist on being added for the purpose of getting his dividend along with the others. If he fail to do so he will suffer for his own *laches*, and be bound by the order of final discharge under Sec. 60. But on what principle can a man who chooses to lend money to a notorious insolvent, after the Court has, through the Official Assignee, taken possession of his property for the purpose of distributing it among the creditors existing at the date of the insolvency, be allowed to reduce their dividends by adding his claim to theirs? To do this, it seems to me, would be unfair on the general body of prior creditors, in regard to whom alone the insolvency had its inception. It would moreover open a wide and easy door to fraud in the creation of large fictitious debts to friendly collusive creditors after all the genuine debts had been duly scheduled at the commencement of the insolvency. I say nothing of the uncertainty and inconvenience in the declaration of dividends which are constantly subject to fluctuation as debts from time to time subsequently incurred are constantly added to the liabilities of the estate. I should therefore, in the absence of very distinct provision to the effect in the Indian Insolvent Act, be very loth to hold that a debt contracted, as this was, more than a year after the commencement of the insolvency, was a debt which "might by law be proved in Court in the matter of the insolvency." If it be not, the plaintiff is not only under the disadvantage of being unable to claim his share in the dividends paid out of the insolvent's estate to his creditors, but he also enjoys the advantage of not coming within the operation of the final discharge under Sec. 60 in the nature of a certificate. Mr. Mankar, the defendant's counsel, in showing cause against the rule granted by the Full Court, contended that the plaintiff ought to have got himself inserted among the creditors in the schedule, and to show that he could have done so, he cited the instance of creditor No. 2, above mentioned, who was inserted in respect of a debt incurred in February 1884. In regard to this, it appears that the insertion of this creditor's name was not the act of the Court, but of the insolvent, nor is there anything to show that the attention of the Court was ever directed to the fact that the debts in respect of which this name appears was incurred subsequently to the date of the insolvency. If the insertion of this name be illegal, and therefore inoperative to "establish" the debt, it seems to me it is in no way affected by the order under section 60 which operates only as a discharge for debts "established, or which might by law be established." If it be legal, it is so only because under the Act a debt incurred subsequently to the insolvency may be scheduled with those existing previously. The fact of the subsequent insertion of this creditor No. 2, therefore, seems to me to leave us much where we were before, except, perhaps, that it may be taken as some slight evidence, or indication, that there is in the Act a provision which allows the addition to the schedule of debts incurred subsequently to the insolvency. We are still left to search the Act for such a provision. The only one to which Mr. Mankar could refer us was section 41, which provides that at the declaration of dividends "any *claims of any creditors* which shall not have been previously determined shall be heard and determined." I cannot believe that the whole procedure to be followed in a case necessarily so special as the addition of creditors whose claims are of a date subsequent to the insolvency to the general body of those whose claims are prior thereto would be thus laid down in half a dozen words of general import at the far end of a section, the main object of which is to define the method of declaring a dividend among creditors, whose claims have already been established. Especially do I think it unlikely that this would have been the case in an Act, such as this, which is careful, in section 38, to provide the means whereby a creditor in respect of a claim prior to the date of the insolvency, whose name has been omitted from the schedule, may claim and prove his debt and receive dividends thereon; and to define, in section 40, what debts may be proved under the insolvency. These are such as might be proved under the Insolvent Law for the time being. The Insolvent Law in force at the date of the granting of his final discharge to the defendant was the Act of 1883. The debts provable under this are those arising out of obligations incurred before the bankruptcy. I am therefore of opinion that section 41 does not oblige, or enable, a creditor in respect of a debt incurred subsequently to the commencement of the insolvency to come in and prove such claim against the estate of the insolvent. Sections 38 and 40, on the other hand, provide for the insertion of creditors and proof of claims existent prior to the date of the insolvency, while there is no express provision for the bringing in of debts incurred subsequently, and *expressio unius est exclusio alterius*. I think, therefore, we should hold that the present is not a debt "which might by law be proved in court in the matter of the defendant's insolvency." This being so, it will not be affected by the order of final discharge under section 60, and this, consequently, affords no defence in bar to the present suit. The rule should, therefore, be made absolute. But as the error now appealed against by the plaintiff was induced by his own pleader, no costs will be allowed.

NATIVE PRESS.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

THE *Indu Prakash*, under the heading "Why we Prefer British Rule to all others," says:—

The greatest claim of the British administration to our admiration and gratitude is that with all its drawbacks the spirit of progress is so inherent in it that those drawbacks may be said to carry the seeds of their own destruction. The rulers come from a country where man did not advance suddenly or by fits and starts, but by slow and steady stages, which alone, make progress permanent. Had the French succeeded in conquering India, it is easy to conceive what might have followed—they might have one day given us political privileges and taken them away the next. They may be liberal, but their liberality is of the eccentric character without the element of steadiness in it. We have come in contact not only with a liberty-loving, and progressive people, but with a nation who are foes of fatality as much as we are blind followers of it. But rulers may be all this, and yet may be apt to negative all the good they can do to the ruled by being either dreaming theorists or practical self-seekers. It is a striking feature of the English character, however that they unite to the sentimentality of the French the practical element of the German character. This feature shows itself in the liberal foresight and wisdom with which, soon after they conquered this country they not only sent the schoolmaster abroad to educate and elevate the people but admitted the right of the people of India to all places, and political privileges. The history of British rule in India is a history of progress, which is slow but steady, and sure,—of progress which is made in the face of opposition no doubt, but the opposition is such that it exerts in a way an educating influence on the people making that progress. There are defects in the administration, and some of them are grave enough. For instance, it is too costly; the people are disarmed; and made to feel that they are a subject race; and from most of the higher appointments they are excluded. But, what makes up for these defects is the feeling of confidence, inspired by past history, that British rule has in it the germs of solid and steady progress—that it is not only liberal and progressive, but the liberality and progress are pervaded by a spirit of conservatism, so essential to make progress steady—that it has never stood still and cannot stand still—that it may refuse a privilege for a time, but it will not refuse it for ever. To put it shortly, the spirit of continuity, which, as Lord Dufferin has observed in one of his speeches, is the most marked feature of that rule, enhances its popularity, in spite of its drawbacks.

ENGLISH OFFICERS IN HERAT.

THE *Pioneer*, in giving an account of the reception of Colonel Stewart, Major Holdich and Captain Peacocke at Herat, says:—The little party left the camp at Tirpul on May 3 and marched eastwards up the Hari Rud Valley, the people everywhere receiving our officers very civilly and showing considerable interest in their journey. If there had been any feeling of sullenness or hostility in the popular mind after the Panjdeh affair, it had completely passed away and all was smooth sailing. The country was very pleasant to look upon in its spring verdure, but the cultivation was limited to a narrow strip on either side of the river, the population being very sparse. On May 7 the village of Sakh Sarmal, some five miles to the north-west of Herat, was reached, but the city was hidden from view by a rolling hill. Here direct communications were opened with the Governor of Herat, a native attaché (Sirdar Mahomed Aslam Khan) being sent to interview him and to arrange for a convenient camping ground. It was soon apparent that the visit was likely to be a success, for in a very short time an escort of cavalry from Herat returned with Mahomed Aslam, and the party were conducted to a State garden on the east side of the city and only a mile from the walls. Here they were received by a guard of Highlanders, in kilt and trews, and were given to understand they were the Amir's guests and would be treated with all consideration and honor. The orders against any actual entrance into Herat were said to be still in force, but everything outside could be inspected. The whole valley is cultivated about Herat and numerous villages are dotted among the fields, vineyards and orchards. The Hari Rud lies about four miles to the south of Herat, and winds along several channels from which innumerable canals lead its waters to the fields. The bridge on the Kandahar road stands high and dry now, but the river could be "trained" to pass under it without much difficulty. Our officers made a minute inspection of everything in the immediate neighbourhood of the fortress, which seems destined to play such an important part in the struggle which must occur sooner or later in Central Asia; and they rode round the walls and ditches which guard the city from attack. Formidable the mud walls were found to be, rising eighty feet above the plain, and so enormously thick that to breach them, save with very heavy ordnance, would be impossible. The Governor paid a formal visit to Colonel Stewart and his companions in their tents, and his manner was all that could be desired. On the 9th of May an order from the Amir arrived under which our officers were allowed to enter Herat itself, and on the morning of the 10th, a red-letter day indeed, the entry was made over the bridge spanning the moat and through the gates of the Kutub Chak. The news of the arrival of English officers had spread throughout the countryside, and hundreds of villagers had flocked in to gaze upon the strangers. Guards-of-honour were posted along the main streets and salutes were given as the little cortége passed onwards to the comfortable quarters placed at the disposal of the "mission." There was every sign of satisfaction visible on the faces of the soldiers and people alike, and the *moollahs* in the mosques offered up prayers that the visit might bring blessings to the city.

As in Kandahar, the city, which is about a mile square, is traversed by two main streets running from north to south and from east to west, cutting each other at right angles. At the point of intersection is a domed arcade called, again as in Kandahar, the Char-su. These main streets are roofed in and form a great bazaar, from which narrow, noisome ways lead in all directions. The bazaar is narrow, its great width never exceeding twenty feet. A busy crowd of every nationality in Central Asia swarms in the bazaar, in which the peace is kept by detachments of soldiers on guard. The city is not in the ruined state which has all along been supposed, but its population has dwindled down to 14,000 or 15,000 owing to the troublous periods which have marked its history during the last half-century. The Governor, Commander-in-Chief (Feramorz Khan), and the chief military and civil officials paid a ceremonial visit to the English officers on the afternoon of May 10, which visit was returned on the following day, when the garrison was drawn up in parade order. Only two days were spent inside Herat, but our officers left with a thorough knowledge of its capabilities for defence, and if the Amir's officials carry out their master's orders in improving the works according to our engineers' designs, the fortress will in a few months become a real bulwark to North-Western Afghanistan, and indirectly to India itself. What is now wanted, and what we think the Amir should sanction at once, is the presence of one or two English engineer officers to superintend the new works and to see that the improvements on the walls and moat are carried out according to their scientific plans. The reception which Colonel Stewart, Major Holdich and Captain Peacocke met with shows that not only the Heratis themselves but the Kabuli and Kandahari soldiers were much pleased with the flying visit paid by the English officers; and this being so there can be no good reason why our engineers should not return immediately to the place. If war breaks out English officers should organise the defence of Herat at once, for there are factions in the city which would require to be united in a common purpose before a successful resistance could be made. The Amir is as deeply concerned as ourselves in keeping Herat free from Russian influence, and His Highness may now perhaps see that the best way to gain this end is to allow our officers to put the fortress in a thoroughly defensible state. The heavy guns, and the machine-guns too, which will eventually be sent from India for the Herat defences, must be so placed as to make any assault result in disaster to the enemy besieging the place; and as we have found the guns may not we reasonably ask that they shall be mounted under the eyes of the officers who have laid out the improved defences?

THE EARTHQUAKE IN KASHMERE.

THE correspondent of the Lahore paper gives the following account of the earthquake in Kashmere:—For weeks past the country has been almost under water so continuously heavy has been the rain. Thunderstorms have been frequent. The low rumble which was heard by many last Friday evening, and which was the only precursor of the shock, might well have been mistaken for distant thunder. The day had been brilliant. The sun went down like a ball of fire amidst a burning glow from the western clouds. A still greenish haze had gathered around the mountains; and as the full moon gathered strength in the darkening twilight, a faint halo surrounding it seemed to presage foul weather. All retired to rest unwarned by that low rumbling in the north; the harbinger of disaster.

The night wore on—suddenly there came a rushing sound like wind—then the heaving of the earth—shock after shock of earthquake convulsed the houses—and already on the night wind, blowing so fresh and cool over the city, was borne the wail of thousands awakened in sudden fear and danger—and the crash of falling houses sounded the death-knell of many. I was myself awakened by the violent shaking of the house, which groaned and reeled like some ship in a cyclone. It seemed perfect darkness; large fragments of plaster and debris from the roof were falling round me, and as I stood in the doorway for refuge, the heaving seemed momentarily to increase, till it seemed as if nothing could save total and overwhelming ruin. As suddenly as it came, it ceased. And as I went to the window, and called to my friends to return to the house, the stillness of the night was only broken by the hoarse cry of the stricken city. Other and milder shocks quickly followed. It was three o'clock. The clock had stopped at that hour. It was still moonlight. Voices outside showed that our little European community were aroused, and our quickly dressing we went out, lantern in hand. Pale faces were discussing terrors and escapes. None seemed injured, and as the shocks diminished, many again retired to repose in such safe places as might be found.

With daylight came news of disaster, that the cavalry lines had fallen in, and buried a whole regiment. Our boat was manned, and we proceeded to the city, whither the Resident, Sir O. St. John and Dr. Leahy, the Civil Surgeon, had already preceded us. We were struck by the apathy of the people. One or two Hindus were bathing at a ghat. The few people moving about seemed to do so mechanically, without excitement—stupified, as it seemed. In the city the intensity of the shock seemed to have been greatest on the left bank above the third bridge. We went straight to the barracks behind the City Palace. The whole of those forming the back wall of the square had fallen; not merely injured, but utterly destroyed; a shapeless mass of timber and mud. Here we came to some of the injured. The first was a man with a broken spine: the next had his head crushed. Around them their relatives were quietly sorrowing. Then we came to some dead bodies laid out. Again to some more injured. Here a party were listening to the groans of some poor wretch still imprisoned under the mass of timbers, and endeavouring to release him. Close by sat a man who had just been got out after five hours' entombment. His face wore a stolid expression. He sat apparently unhurt, yet did not answer; scarcely took any notice when spoken to. His eye seemed glazed, as if the film of death had crept over it. Near by, another man, also just rescued, was working desperately to release a comrade whom he knew to be still under the ruins, though perhaps dead.

Many were still being dug out from the debris, but as the minutes passed, fewer and fewer came out alive. The wounded were being attended to, and those who required special treatment were being sent to the city hospital. Dr Leahy, having placed his services at the disposal of the Governor, was given charge of all the arrangements. Tents were pitched on the meadow outside the hospital, and as the wounded arrived in boats or on charpoys, they were quickly tended to by Dr. Leahy and the Native Doctor, aided by the staff of the Mission Hospital. At the cavalry barracks there was still greater ruin; at least twenty sepoys had been killed, and as the superincumbent masses of timber and earth were removed, the horses were seen lying dead in rows, just as they had been picquetted—crushed to death. As the morning passed, fuller news came of the destruction in the city. This appears to have been less than would have been expected, considering the height of the houses, and the frail way in which they appear to be built. Many houses had fallen, but the loss of life was not very great. Perhaps twenty or so. No doubt the layers of timber, and the way in which the horizontal and upright beams are jointed together, had much to do with the comparatively slight damage. We have yet to hear about the effects of the shocks in other parts of the valley.

In Srinagar they continued all through Saturday. All the people deserted their houses, and slept in the open or under such scanty shelter as they could hastily construct of blankets and reed-matting. During the first 24 hours, there were about twenty shocks of medium or severe intensity. At longer intervals they have continued to the present time. On Saturday night there were four separate shocks; on Sunday two or three during the day, and two at night. To-day, Monday, a sharp earthquake occurred at eleven o'clock. But the intervals are getting longer, and the shocks, we hope, slighter. The damage done to property is very considerable. The Residency and half the houses in the Moonshi Bagh are dangerous, or uninhabitable, and so is the Sher Gurhi, and hundreds of houses in the city.

AIR TORPEDOES FOR AERIAL WARFARE.

AT a recent meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, Mr. F. A. Gower, the collaborateur of Mr. Graham-Bell in the invention of the telephone, gave a lecture on "A System of Air Torpedoes; with remarks upon the latest attempts at Air Navigation for War Purposes." A large inflated balloon, or "aerostat," rested against the roof of the theatre.

Mr. F. A. Gower, in a short preface to his lecture, said that when the discovery was made of the power to send an oral message over telegraph wires, its question was put as to the use of that power. So in the discoveries in regard to the means of aerial navigation and warfare the like question might be asked, and he replied that the mechanical means were now being perfected by which a new addition to the implements of warfare might be made. The question which claimed their attention was whether a sudden expansion could be given to existing means of attack in war. Could armies, forts, and arsenals be seriously assailed from that quarter in which attack was not now expected—the air above? His belief, from four years of study and observation, was in the affirmative, and as a means to that end he proposed simply to transfer to the upper levels the general plan of torpedo warfare, upon a larger scale and with its effective range indefinitely extended. The term 'air torpedoes' did not quite describe his system, and he had used rather the term "air battery" to describe the force he proposed, should be used in aerial warfare. He then entered at length into a description of the experiments carried out in England and France—chiefly in France—in the attempt to arrive at directed balloons, or, as he termed them, "aerostats," and detailed various ingenious contrivances for the automatic rise and fall of the machines so as to enable loaded "aerostats" to be directed to fall at certain points after being started from other points. He sketched out the mode of attack by these air machines, which in the operations of an army he placed in charge of a squadron similar to light artillery, but with only here and there a gun, and charged with the protection of caissons containing strong reservoirs of compressed hydrogen with which to fill aerostats, which could be sent to attack land fores miles away. He suggested that by the means of aerostats explosions of 100lb. shells of gun-cotton might be arranged over the enemy's position. Summarizing his proposals, the lecturer said,—In brief, I propose to you a warfare by gun-cotton and hydrogen, to make the loss of an army a result of its meeting an opposing wind, to destroy the security of fortified positions, and finally to show, upon the simplest principles of self-preservation, that nations must keep peace and great armies be disbanded. If it is urged that the plan is horrible, I admit that it is precisely as horrible as the existence of war between civilized Powers; that it takes unfair advantage, I reply that it works in the open sky, while, if to hold weather-gauge of an enemy be an unfair advantage, how many naval statues must come down!

Sir E. J. Reed, M. P., said he differed from the lecturer's view of the navigation of balloons. There was an immense ground of experimental work to be covered before the warfare shadowed forth by the lecturer would be practicable.

General Sir A. Clarke, referring to an indisposition on the part of the meeting to speak, remarked that this was a matter which had come upon them by surprise, and he hoped that if they were disposed to be silent, the lecturer would not think that therefore the subject was without interest, or had not been considered in this country. He had suggested himself that captive balloon should be sent to Egypt, and he felt no doubt that if they had been sent early in the late campaign, much life would have been spared. He had received a letter from Major Templar saying that the balloon sent out had been of great utility in the Soudan. Sir Charles Warran, it might be mentioned, as an instance of the advance in military ballooning, had reconnoitred from a balloon in Zululand—perhaps the first instance of a general so acting. Looking at the short time that military ballooning had been under consideration, and the advance which had been made, he did not despair of getting yet a controllable balloon; but he should not advocate the using them in active warfare. He was not anxious to see the development the lecturer had spoken of, nor was he sanguine that the system would be brought into practice.

Sir F. A. Abel, in summing up the lecture, said that he did not desire to see explosives of the character referred to used against armies in the field. Moreover, the area of destruction of such explosive was exceedingly limited, as was seen by the dynamite explosion in Westminster-hall.

Mr. Gower, in reply, stated that Germany, Russia, and other Powers were giving great attention to this mode of warfare.

THE INDIAN CANDIDATE FOR PARLIAMENT.

THE home correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, speaking of Mr. Lalmohun Ghose's candidature for Deptford, says:—Poor Lalmohun Ghose is having a rough time of it at Deptford. As I fully expected would prove the case, his Liberal friends relegated to him the task of contesting the least promising of the three constituencies into which the great borough of Greenwich is divided by the Redistribution Bill. The chance of that party winning a seat in any of the three does not look very hopeful, but at Deptford it is peculiarly bad, as the Tories are running Mr. Evelyn, a great property-owner in the district, who is very popular among the working classes. It required some pluck on the part of Mr. Ghose, therefore, to beard the Douglas in his hall; but the venture is too hopeless, even for the courage of a Hercules to avail. Various are the names which have already been applied to the glib Oriental by his adversaries. He is written of indifferently as "an Asiatic foreigner," "a political adventurer," "an imported Aunt Sally," and "the black doll from the rag shop," while the common folks, who cannot write to the paper speak of him familiarly as "Old Nick." These epithets are quite complimentary however in comparison with the invective in which the sterner critics indulge. They style him "a stranger to English civilisation and Christianity," "an idolator," "a many-wived polygamist," and "a black carpet bagger without a single tie of sympathy with the people of whose political, social and religious interests he aspires to be the guardian and representative." Even poetry is resorted to occasionally, as witness the following choice stanza:—

> "Alas, poor Ghose! what troubles thee?
> Why art disquieted, and why
> Come to disturb our peace?
> Avaunt! away! dark shadow fly:
> Hence, get thee gone, to linger here is vain;
> Depart in peace, nor trouble us again."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

THREATENED RESIGNATION OF CABINET MINISTERS.

THE London correspondent of the *Birmingham Daily Post*, writing on May 21, says:—There is more in John Morley's notice of amendment to the proposed introduction of a Crimes Bill than meets the eye. The fact is—there is no use mincing matters when publicity can have a wholesome effect—the Government is at the present moment on the eve of dissolution. It is not Russia or Egypt, but Ireland.

The opposition which Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke have always made to attempts to govern Ireland by coercion has not been smoothed down by the fact of their taking office. They have; I believe, steadfastly fought against the determination of the majority of the Cabinet partially to renew the Crimes Act. They were beaten; and the announcement by Mr. Gladstone of the introduction of a bill not being followed by their immediate resignation, it was generally supposed that the cloud had blown over, and that a compromise had been effected. This was recognized in the announcement made by Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday, that the Government were, after all, determined to attempt to deal this session with the purchase clauses of the Land Act. That step, however, has rather had the effect of hastening the crisis than of smoothing it over.

Neither Mr. Chamberlain nor Sir Charles Dilke objects to a measure dealing with land purchase. What they do object to is that it should be introduced at the present crisis. Their watchword is, "Local Government for Ireland, and no coercion." If you have coercion and no extension of local government, that is a state of things not compensated by the introduction of a bill dealing with the purchase clauses. Indeed, I believe they take the view that the introduction of such a bill at the present time would be harmful rather than otherwise. It would be an appropriate sequel to the extension of local government, but to give it priority is dangerous. If Ireland is to pledge its land for money assistance, it had evidently better be done upon the credit of local governing bodies than under the supervision of an Imperial Government harassed in many cases.

It is of course possible that what looks like an already broken bridge may be mended, and the crisis may pass away. That will depend upon the squeezability of the Whig portion of the Cabinet. The Radical section have, I believe, resolutely made up their minds that the fullest extent to which they can conscientiously go to meet the views of Earl Spencer if that the Crimes Act, if renewed at all, shall run only for one year. This would leave the matter to be dealt with by the new Parliament—evidently a desirable thing.

Failing concession on this point, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke, with whatever profound regret at taking a step that must be embarrassing to Mr. Gladstone, will resign their places in the Government. They will be followed out of the Cabinet, certainly by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and possibly by one or two others. It is difficult to see how, with such powerful forces below the gangway, a reconstructed Government will be able to carry the Crimes Bill.

This state of affairs, as may well be supposed, weighs heavily upon Mr. Gladstone, who is still struggling to effect an honourable settlement with Russia.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in commenting upon this announcement, says:—The Ministry will not go to pieces. It is only our majority at the next election which will be destroyed. Mr. Chamberlain has shown his hand. He and his friend Sir Charles Dilke, aided and abetted, so it is stated, by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, have seized the moment when Mr. Gladstone is contending against almost overwhelming difficulties both in Asia and Africa to threaten his Administration with extinction unless they get their own way. There is no disguising the harsh character of the coercion that is being applied. Mr. Chamberlain has got Mr. Gladstone in a corner, and he is making the most of his advantage. Of course, there will be no crisis. Mr. Gladstone will give in. There will be one more illustration of "the squeezability of the Whigs," and we shall go before the electors as a nominally united party. "This is an old Government," it was said yesterday by one who knew his facts and his men, "this is an old Government in the last session of a dying Parliament. Its chief duty is tiding things over." And it will tide over this difficulty, we may depend upon it. Mr. Chamberlain has cornered Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Gladstone will give in. The new Jury Bill, without which crime cannot be punished in Ireland, will be so limited in time as to make its renewal or its abandonment the first business of the new Parliament. That involves two things:—First that in every English constituency the whole question of dealing with Irish crime will be revived afresh, and every Radical candidate will be placed under the stigma of approving the worst outrages of the days of the Land League. And if Mr. Chamberlain thinks that the British working man has any scruples about coercion in the very modified shape demanded by Mr. Gladstone, in order to cope with an Irish Reign of Terror, he makes a very great mistake. The English electorate has not forgotten Lord Frederick Cavendish. The second consequence is that the balance of power will be held in the next Parliament by Mr. Parnell. Thus the net result will be the weakening of the Liberal party, and the strengthening, first of the Conservatives, and secondly of the Irreconcileable Home Rulers. Mr. Chamberlain's Manifesto, for such in effect it is, renders probable for the first time the return of a Conservative majority at the coming election.

THE VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN JAVA.

THE following translation from a Batavia paper appears in the *Straits Times*:—

Batavia, 25th April—The principal event of the day is the outburst of the Smeru, which, in the night between the 17th and 18th instant, reached its utmost violence. The frightful circumstances accompanying this eruption will ensure for it a sad renown in the annals of Java next to that of Krakatau, and perhaps among European readers may increase the not unnatural reluctance to choose this land of volcanoes for abiding-place at any time. A whole estate, Kalibening by name, has been buried under lava or mud streams—which of the two they really were has not yet been made out—and the unfortunate manager, who happened to stay too long at his post, has been carried away by the glowing torrent along with the whole of his house and a number of Japanese coolies employed on the estate, and has perished miserably together with the labourers. The fate of his three European overseers is still unknown, and the fear that they too have fallen victims has become general. Native and European officials have with great zeal forthwith made every effort to rescue endangered persons, search for missing ones, and ascertain the extent and nature of the outburst. A mining engineer has also been sent thither to inquire whether the Smeru actually, as is generally reported, has cast out lava, or as is the case with all other Java volcanoes, only mud, stones, and ashes. Should it be confirmed that lava has been ejected, this were we to believe Junguahn and other authorities, is the first instance of the kind here within historical times. Ought it not, then, to be looked upon as a forewarning by nature that we are entering upon a period of the same nature and characterised by the same tremendous disruptions of the crust of the Earth, as those of prehistoric times, resulting once, says the centuries old legend mentioned by Plato, Diodorus, and others, in the whole Kingdom of Atlantis sinking away into the ocean? Will then the gloomy forecast put forward by French scientists in consequence of the Krakatau outburst find a dismal confirmation in the destruction of our island? From, however, as we formerly remarked, this forecast being based upon cosmic phenomena instead of upon arguments drawn from the natural condition of the Earth, it may meet with little belief, though it must be acknowledged that the increasing activity of most of our volcanoes gives it a kind of support. The Slamat, otherwise so quiet, casts out immense columns of smoke and flames. The Merapi is under continual watchful observation, and in the island of Rotti a mountain called Batu Bara Ketak had a three days' outburst in February last, whereby the country around within a radius of one mile and-a-half was covered all over with mud. What makes this outburst of the Smeru still more remarkable is the tremendous cleft which has arisen in the mountain from the top to one-third of the way down. It is out of this cleft that the destructive torrent of ejected matter has made its way around. Singularly enough, earthquakes did not happen, on the occasion. For further particulars we refer curious readers to full details inserted hereunder among local intelligence. A correspondent writes to us as follows from Malang:—On Friday, Saturday, and Sunday last, the Smeru was actively at work, judging from the explosions. According to the superstitious Javanese, a gigantic blacksmith, fabled to reside within the mountain, was busily engaged all the while in manufacturing weapons for an approaching widespread war. Showers of ashes growing thicker fell, but did not remain long on trees and plants from heavy rains soon washing them away. The air continues oppressive and sultry, the sky being continually overcast with leaden coloured greyish clouds. Earthquakes are dreaded here. The natives further affirm that irritated Dewas or deities in the Badhist mythology have brought on the outburst, and that they have been casting out of the volcano not only ashes but also lava. An estate in the neighbourhood, called Sumber Peteng, has suffered grealty thereby, many natives perishing. Native officials have already gone thither. Furthermore, the following interesting particulars regarding this volcano have been furnished us:—The Smeru, which is looked upon as the highest volcano in Java, takes the form of a handsome, regular cone, and has been active for several centuries. The uppermost portion of the volcano is in consequence quite destitute of vegetable growth. The furthest limit of forest growth was at about 8,000 feet, when Junghuhn ascended the mountain in September, 1844, whereas the top of it reached 11,480 feet. When surveyed afterwards on behalf of the geographical department its height was fixed at 3,672 metres or 10,714 Rhineland feet, but surveyors of the topographical service found the height to be 3,666 metres. Junghuhn mentions a very heavy outburst of the Smeru in 1818 without further details. In 1829, when the Lamongan had been steadily raging, it began to give forth smoke for the first time since ten years. On the 15th and 16th December, 1831, an heavy outburst of ashes took place which covered all the mountains around. At the same time an outbreak of the Bromo, a neighbouring volcano, was also noticed. A similar eruption of ashes happened in 1842 after the Lamongan had ceased to cast out columns of smoke. That the Kalibening estate has been laid waste by red-hot lava streams is not very likely. It must have been glowing hot mud. In historical times not one of the Java volcanoes has ever ejected lava, but always ashes or stones. On such occasions the mud takes its rise from hot or glowing ashes mixing with water from rivulets, or from the lake within the crater.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore* in *every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

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NOTICES.

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &c.

ALL DISEASES of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat : Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, Squinting, Cataract, Amaurosis, Gutta Serena, Inflammation, Loss of Eyelashes, etc., etc., treated on new and scientific principles and on the latest and most modern systems of practice.

Dr. R. JANSZ, M. B., etc.,

Formerly of Drs. Engler and Jansz, Oculists, Aurists, Specialists, Consulting and Operating Surgeons.

19 or 5, Hornby Row, Fort,
Opposite the General Post Office.
Hours of attendance—7-30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Drs. Engler and Jansz are, by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bengalore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of coure we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness. One in which inflammation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye-lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completly recovered, was on a fair way towards it. This patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl, who had been deaf for years, was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them, and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison, suffering from deafness, have been cured; one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in twenty-four hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain. It is a fact, however, that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who goes most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator Dec.* 1883.

NOTICE

HAVING entered into direct communication with the LEADING CONTINENTAL EXPORTERS of WINES and SPIRITS, we are now able to offer our Importations of the same at MODERATE PRICES, and which we GUARANTEE as SOUND and GENUINE.

Special terms to Regimental Messes, Clubs, and the Trade.

See detailed Wine Advertisement and for Price List please apply to

BARTON & CO., Limited,
WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Church-gate-street, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of following ARTICLES for MONSOON. Inverness Capes (velvet collar) from Rs. 23 to 25. Paramatta coats, black and brown, velvet collar, 48-in. to 56, at Rs. 15,18, and 20. Waterproof suits, black and white, velvet collar, generally used by the Railway Companies at Rs. 11 and 12 a suit, Post free. Brown Canvas Leggings, Re. 1 a pair. Waterproof Cloth (breadth 60-in), white and black, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2 a yard respectively. Coachman's broad cloth rain coat with turban cover at Rs. 6. Tweed Coat and Trouser at Rs. 10,12,14,16, and 25. Tweed Overcoat at Rs. 15 and 20. Foot Ball Gunzi socks and caps (any colour and size), Rs. 6 a set. Gentleman's Goloshes Re.1-8 a pair. Lady's Coloured serge for dresses, 14 ans a yard. Tweed hats, Rs. 2 each. Peon's Broad cloth Coat and Turkish red turban at Rs. 10. White Lelin Table cloth (60-in breadth) Re. 1 a yard. This cloth is sold on agent's account and risk.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood & teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rosewood harmonium with three stops, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of S. L. WYATT, Esq. The same comprises rich fern pattern and plain glassware, handsome pink and gold porcelain transparent dinner set, dessert and breakfast services, best platedware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg stands, ice pitcher, claret jug, butter pot, biscuit box, breakfast companion, set of spoons and forks, fish knife and fork, cutlery by Mappin, &c., very handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, such as a set of telescopic dining table in 4 pieces, substantial made sideboard with marble top, dumb waiter, whatnot, Madras and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular table and teapoys, with marble top piece, side, oblong, oval and writing tables, easy folding, reclining, long arm, folding, arm, rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, one very handsome substantial made drawing room set consisting of easy chairs, reclining chairs, drawing chairs, and sofas, teapoys, bookstands, music stand, a handsome sweet-toned rosewood harmonium with 3 stops, a first-rate musical box with drum and bell, first-rate oleograph in gilt frame, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, large size Japanese jars, door curtains, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, handsome iron double and single fourpost bedsteads, dressing and washing tables with marble top, dressing glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, almiras with plate glass doors, towel horses, bathing tubs, commodes, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants in pots, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built landau.
1 „ „ „ light mail phaeton.
1 lady's side saddle with bridle.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine-street, Fort, opposite to the opium godown, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, first-rate oleographs in gilt frames, &c., the property of Surgeon-General AUCHINLECK. The same comprises plain glassware, handsome dinner dessert and tea services, plated ice pitcher, cruet stand, tea set, &c., handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished and carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, dumb waiter, what not, handsome circular, pier, side, oblong and writing tables, easy folding reclining long arm, low, rocking and drawing-room chairs, conversation couches, ornament stands, chiffoniers, teapoys and circular table with marble top, first rate musical box, handsome oleographs, rich flower vases and table ornaments handsome iron fourpost bedsteads dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, towel horses bath tubs commodes, dispense articles, double child's perambulator &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

It is hereby notified that the undersigned will put up for sale on the premises at 4-30 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, by order of the mortgagee Nensi Piru Mahomed, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Zulekhabai, widow of Hajee Ali Sheriff, Khatijabai, widow of Ismail Sheriff, Hajrabai, widow of Abba Dada, and Yamnabai, widow of Hajee Ahmad Kasam, the following property, vizt.

All that piece of fazandari land with the dwelling house, and premises built thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the west side of Bibi Jan Row, in the subdistrict of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 224 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Bibi Jan Row, on the north by the house of Hurbai, wife of Kasam Kolsavalla, and on the south by the house of Mahomad Adamji, and which said dwelling house, is assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 74, and together with the said piece of land is in the occupation of the said mortgagors, and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the remaining 15 cases of the celebrated Price and Co's perfumery, consisting of violet powder, cod liver oil, lime-juice, and glycerine, floridawater, essence of verbina, jockeyclub, frangipani, rosegeranium, ylang, ylang, Victoria bouquet, &c.

AT 1-30 p.m,

1 handsome strong-built victoria with a handsome fast-trotting bay Arab horse and harness,
1 handsome strong English-built brougham.
1 handsome strong built mail phaeton,

AUCTION SALE OF BASS BEER, GINGER ALE, CHAMPAGNE, CIDAR, HIGHLAND WHISKY &c.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

28 cases each 7 dozen pints Bass Beer, bottled by Wheeler and Co. of Belfast.
18 „ „ 4 „ quarts „ „ „
12 „ „ 10 „ Ginger Ale „ „ „
7 „ „ 6 „ „ „ „
4 „ „ 4 „ Champagne Cidar „ „
38 „ „ 1 „ Baur Whisky „ „
8 „ „ 1 „ Highland Whisky, bottled by John Wilson and Co.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT, & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Grant Buildings, Lower Colaba, the valuable teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture, platedware, glassware and crockeryware, a firstrate musical box playing 8 tunes, handsome oleographs in rich gilt frame, handsome flower vases, rich table ornaments, rich Brussels carpets, child's perambulator, &c., the property of J. POWER, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from Messrs. Devarennes and Co., changing their place of business, owing to the present building being condemned as ruinous and unsafe for habitation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Gowalia Tank-road, the surplus of their stock-in-trade consisting of plain and carved blackwood and teakwood French-polished drawing and dining-room sets, large pier glasses in gilt frames, washing and dressing tables with marble tops, clothes and gown presses, almirahs, pictures, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 10th June, 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

4 cases coloured border prints.
2 „ red border linen.
1 „ white mul s.
1 „ printed cashmere.
1 „ coloured muslin dress.
3 „ white bed quilts.
5 bales grey shirtings
5 „ „ T. cloths.
62 boxes Spanish claret.
5 cakes granulated carbon.
1 case cut glass drops

A small consignment of silver gilt double-cased and open-faced watches.

On account of the concerned.
3 Docras botton.
On account and risk of Joosub Hoosen.
1 cask iron padlocks.
On account and risk of Jamsetjee Nowrojee Capdia.
10 boxes quarts champagne.
7 boxes pints champagne.
On account and risk of Tyebally Sooltanally.
75 cases Gossage's barsoap.
On account and risk of Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.
2 cases spoons.

AUCTION SALE CAST IRON OF PRESSES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the Colaba Press Co.'s compound, by order of Messrs. Allibboy Currimbhoy and Co.

The whole of the cast iron of seven presses.

AUCTION SALE OF MANGALORE PATTERN TILES, FIREWOOD CLAY, &C. &C.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., at Worlee, on the premises of the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, in liquidation, and on account and risk of the said Company.

A large quantity of tiles of various patterns, such as Mangalore, Martini or French tiles, ridges, garden edgings, &c. &c.

Also a large quantity of firewood.

Also a large quantity of Mangalore and other varieties of clay for making tiles.

The tiles and wood will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 10th June, 1885.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF BUILDINGS FOR REMOVAL.

Under instructions from E. C. K. Ollivant, Esquire, C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on the flats, near the old race course, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p. m., the whole of the building materials of certain buildings for removal, purchased by the Municipality :—

1 chawl No. 26, owned by Mahomed Nathoo.
1 chawl No. 69 (storied house), owned by Adamally Hyderally.
1 chawl No. 263, owned by Purmanundass Jeevundass.
1 chawl No. 174, owned by Bujlall Lalchund and Cursetjee.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CHURNEY WADEE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th June 1885, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Rao Nanu Moroba, Esq., and on account and risk of the mortgagor Rustomjee Cowasjee Bottleywalla (since deceased), by virtue of an Indenture of mortgage dated the 11th day of July 1870.

All that piece or parcel of Fazundaree land or ground with the hereditaments and premises or dwelling house standing thereon, situated in Churney-wadee, commonly called Dookurwady, without the Fort in the sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 92 24-27 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of the late Hon'ble Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., on the west by the property of Shamrao Pandurang, Esq., on the north by the property of the late Vinayekrao Juggonnathjee Sunkersett, and on the south by the public-street, called Dookurwadee-lane, and the same was assessed by the Collector of Assessments, formerly under No. 26 and now under

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premise, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagors Sinwar Shinga, Ballajee Sinwar, Ramla Sinwar, by virtue of an Indenture of mortgage, dated 23rd June, 1883, and a deed of further charge, dated 25th June, 1884.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, admeasuring 131 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate on the northern side of Dongri Police-street, in Sad Tad, bearing Collector of Land Revenue old No. 142, New No. 6051, old Survey No. 75, and new Survey No. 2665, and bearing No. 276, and bounded on the east by the property of Bhojerajee Daser, on the west by Chinch Bunder, 4th Street, on the north by the property of the late Nagee, widow of the late Dhurma Gunna, and on the south by public passage.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th June, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF ENGINE BOILER, LATHES, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 17, Tank-street, at New Nagpada, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Buicaajee Dorabjee :—

1 Lathe 20 feet.
1 „ 8 „
1 „ 6 „
1 engine and 1 boiler.
1 drilling machine and sundry tools.

The above will be sold in one lot or in separate lots according to the wishes of the intending purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Frere Bunder :—

50 tons superior 1st class teak squares.
50 „ „ 2nd „ „
In lots to suit purchasers.

On FRIDAY, the 12th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Crystoleum Depot, in Rampart Row, Fort, opposite Watson's Hotel, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood and English-made walnutwood household furniture, a set of handsome English-made walnutwood drawing room furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a handsome 10 stops harmonium, rich Venitian glass and China flower vases, rich table ornaments, superior crystoleum pictures and oleographs, table and hanging kerosine-oil lamps, handsome Brussels carpet, photographic kit, &c., the property of M. Robinson, Esq., the same comprises rich plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet and pickle stands, breakfast companion, a set of spoons and forks, tea and coffee service, biscuit box, butter cooler, bread basket, a set of butter knives on stand, tea kettle, jam pot, cocoanut-oil reading lamp, best steel table cutlery by Mappin, handsome blackwood and teakwood and walnutwood furniture, such as dining room, drawing room, pier, oval, square, writing, round, dressing and washhand tables, drawing room, easy, folding, American, office, and mallet pattern without arm chairs, a handsome walnutwood sideboard with mirror, glass, dumb-waiter, whatnot, a set of English-made walnutwood drawing room furniture, chiffonier with mirror glass, handsome square and oblong tables, a handsome 10 stops harmonium, toilet and hat stands, round teapoys, large size writing table, bookstand, double and single teakwood cots, iron cot, gown and clothes press, sofa and reclining couches, chest of drawers, glass door cupboards, dressing and cheval glasses, double screen handsome China and venitian glass flower vases, rich table ornaments, superior crystoleum pictures and oleographs, handsome Brussels carpet, a musical box playing 6 airs, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, &c. &c.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 13th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 66, Upper Colaba, near Parsee Agiary, the valuable and handsome French-polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, superior oleographs and other pictures, table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Sergeant-Major J. PAULSON, Royal Artillery.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum Back-road, near the Railway Bridge, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, handsome 4 and 5 light chandeliers, 2, 3, 4 and 5 light wall shades, handsome large size pier glasses, a handsome English eight-day clock by Remel, London, showing month, date, week days and phases of the moon, a first-class large size musical box with drums and bells, handsome China flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome oleographs and other pictures, real Brussels and velvet carpets, &c. &c, the property of a Parsee gentleman.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

On MONDAY next, the 15th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned,

A V and Co.—453-62—10 cases shirts and collars, consisting wool shirts, white shirts, Oxford shirts, union shirts, white shirts with collars attached, Blythwood, Gordon, and Sir Garnet, collars, &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN WOONDERIA STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Khoja Ludhabhoy Ebrahim and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khutry Jooma Ahmed, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 24th day of June 1871.

All that piece of Government ground with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Woonderia-street in the sub-district of Mazagon in the Island of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1359, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 29, containing by admeasurement 102 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by sweeper's passage, on the west by Woonderia-street, on the north by the house of Mohamed Ebrahim Colabker, and on the south by the house of Fatma Bebee, widow of the late Syeb Sabib.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 English-built light Stanhope phaeton in very good order.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 10th June, 1885.

FREDK. A. O'BRIEN,
MECHANICAL AND GENERAL DRAUGHTSMAN AND ENGINEER,
MOFUSSILITES AGENT AND INSPECTOR,
No. 17, MEADOWS-STREET, FORT.

DRAWINGS, TRACINGS and FERRO-TYPES, accurately and expeditiously executed. SURVEYING, PLOTTING & LEVELLING undertaken.

HE "INDIAN AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE"
A MONTHLY JOURNAL
OF AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND COMMERCE.

THE whole continent of India does not boast of a single paper dealing with economic matters adequately and in popular form. The above is meant to supply this desideratum. It will consist of six forms foolscap size, and will be published on the last day of every Calendar English month beginning from April next.

To give the public a fair idea of what the paper is likely to be, we have permission to add that the contributing staff will consist of men who are competent to treat their respective subjects of which they are recognized authorities. Specially trained officers from the civil and other services having scientific knowledge and practical experience of both foreign and Indian economic questions have kindly promised their hearty co-operation.

Rates of subscription both in town and Mofussil :—

Rs. 4 yearly.

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Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

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SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
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LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........£330,000.

LONDON BANKERS.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000.
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

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G. R. JOHNSTON,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay
September 15, 1884

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine it carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price, Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

ROYAL "CONNAUGHT" IRISH WHISKY.
Nett Rs. 21 cash.

HIGHLAND "LORNE" WHISKY.
Nett Rs. 21 cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 54 0	Rs. 5 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 46 0	...
Dry Elite „	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ayen Champagne.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. ..	Rs. 32 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 35 0	„ 37 0
Goldlack, extra	„ 40 0	„ 42 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ 20 0
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ ..
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ ..
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 4 0	„ ...
From Otto Prumm Mayence		
Moselblümchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	„ ..	„ 15 0
Hochheimer	„ ..	„ 18 0
Brauneberger	„ 15 0	„ ...
Liebfraumilch	„ ..	„ 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Rudesheimer	„ 23 0	„ ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ 37 0
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
From Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.		
Haut Sauterne	„ 21 0	
CLARETS.		
From Messrs H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	...
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...
From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.		
Medoc	Rs. 10 0	Rs.
St. Estephe	„ 12 0	„ ...
Haut Canon	„ 13 0	„ 16 0
From J. Roemer & Sohn—Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	„ 16 0	...
Carlowitz	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 17 0
BRANDY		
Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	–
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	„ 21 0	–
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ 23 0	...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 34 0	...
BURGUNDY.		
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	...
Chambertin	„ 26 0	...
WHISKEY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 0	..
Finest Old Scotch Whiskey	„ 0	...
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6	Rs 4
Pilsener Beer	„ 2	„ 3
Kaiser Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3
Export Beer	„ 5	„ ..
Flower & Son's Ale	„ 4 12	„ 3 0
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints		Rs. 25 0
Vin Marsaque „ 21 Bottles		0
	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Italian Vermouth	„ 17 0	...
Do. do. Superior	„ 19 0	...
Do. do. Finest	„ 20 0	...
Real Italian Oil, (Flutes)	„ ..	„ 6 0
Do. do. Pints	„ ..	„ 6 0
		Per Doz.
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles		Rs. 4 0
Do. do do tins Baby's Brand		„ 5 0
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		
		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb. tin	0 11
Swiss Cheese in tins	from 20—50 lb. tin	0 11
From L. Gradler and Hartwig Gatha.		
	Per tin	small tin
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ ...
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ ..
Asparagus	„ 2 8	„ ..
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	„ 1 4	0 12
Cellery	„ 0 14	„ ..
White Cabbage in Butter	„ 0 15	„ 0 10
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ 1 4	„ 0 12
Red do. do.	„ 1 2	„ 0 12
From Bush, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.		
	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	„ ...	„ 0 12
French Bean	„ ...	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans	„ ...	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 8
Young Green Peas	„ ...	„ 1 0
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ ...	„ 1 0

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

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Rampart-row.

Bombay, 1st May, 1885.

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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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FRESH ARRIVAL.
LIQUEURS OF THE BEST BRANDS.

Creme De Cacao.
Creme De Noyeau.
Eau De Noyeau.
Eau De Vie Dantziek.
Cordial Medoc.
Anisette.
Kummel.
Absinthe.

Benedictine.
Chartreuse Green.
Chartreuse Yellow.
Curacao.
Cherry Brandy.
Angostura Bitter.
Maraschino.
&c., &c., &c.

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M. M. MODY & CO., LIMITED.

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Engineers Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites
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Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England
Wholesale and Retail
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Prices furnished on applicati
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Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75 0
Ditto ditto with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65 0
Ditto ditto with inland wooden hoop, and handle, with brass fittings, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with plated hoop and brass fittings, (fretted)	60 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0
BANJOS WITH PEG HEADS.	
Six-stringed Banjo, will peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75 0
Seven stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rose-wood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted)	50 0
Seven-stringed Banjo with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, (fretted). Fitted with Wallis' patent screw pegs that will not slip, in case)	75 0
CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.	
Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20 0
Seven-stringed Banjo, wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	18 0
Ditto ditto wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Ditto ditto oak hoop	12 0
Ditto ditto inlaid	12 0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15 0
Ditto ditto inlaid	12 0
PICCOLO BANJOS.	
Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop. machine head in case, complete	40 0
Ditto ditto with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	25 0
Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rose-wood hoop and handle, inlaid	12 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop	10 0
Ditto ditto (parchment nailed on)	5 0
PICCOLOS.	
Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver keys and slide-head, in D or G, in mahogany box	25 0
Ebony ditto in D (without case)	10 0
FLAGEOLETS.	
Cocoa-wood, in D, with flute-head, six German-silver keys and German-silver tips, in mahogany box	25 0
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	20 0
Ditto without cases ......Rs 15 and	12 0
NIGGER WIGS.	
Each, Rs. 4 5, 6, and	7 0

NIGGER BONES.	Rs. a.
Per set	2 0
Do. Ebony	2 8
A substitute for Bones, the Distinet	0 0
TAMBOURINES WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS,	
4 inches in diameter	12 0
ditto	9 8
ditto	6 4
ditto with tacked head	3 0
ditto electro-plated metal hoop	12 0
CASTANETS.	
Bones per set	2 8
TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.	
Rs. 4, 6, 8, and	12 0
GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.	
At Rs. 15, 20, and	24 0
VIOLINS.	
Straduarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 120, and	150 0
Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Blackwood Case, complete.	
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A large assortment, each Rs. 0-8, 0-12, 1-0, 1-4, and	1
NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.	
Each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8 and	4 0
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No. 1 Mahogany Instrument	50 0
No. 2 ditto ditto	65 0
No. 3 Best finished rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed	95 0
No. 4 Best finished rosewood Instrument, keys bushed, metal studs	120 0
No. 5 Walnut Instrument with steel vibrators, brass corners, in walnut case	225 0
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.	
Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys	25 0
Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish	35 0
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, Rs. 40 and	45 0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 keys	45 0
FLUTES.	
Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood with 8 German-silver keys and German-silver Tip, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, by Boosey & Co.	100 0
English-made D Flutes in Mahogany cases, 50, 60, and	75 4
Super Flutes, without case, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, and	25 0
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A new stock just received, each at Rs. 20, 25, 28, 33, and	35 0

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Having secured the services of an eminent Engineer and Mechanical Draftsman who for many years held the position of Foreman in one OF THE LARGEST CLOCK FACTORIES IN EUROPE and being provided with all the necessary appliances, such as Lathes for Wheelcutting, Planing, Turning, Rivetting, Stretching and every kind of tool for the Manuacture of Clocks we are now in a position to undertake and turn out the above class of Machinery of WHATEVER DESCRIPTION at the SHORTEST POSSIBLE NOTICE and at MUCH LOWER COST THAN THAT IMPORTED from EUROPE, saying nothing of the cost of Freight, Insurance, Risk of Breakage and LAST BUT NOT LEAST, THE HEAVY LOSS IN STERLING EXCHANGE.

We have made it our standard rule to turn out nothing short of the best workmanship and employ none but the best Material necessary, as will be amply proved by the clocks that have already been manufactured and fixed in place by us.

ESTIMATES ONAPPLICATION AT

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

MONSOON CLOTHING.
THORPE & CO.

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Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes, each	...Rs. 9 8
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes, each	.. 16 8
Cap to match the above ..Rs. 3 8 | Leggings per pair	... 4 8
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Cap to match ..Rs. 6 0 | Leggings, per pair	.. 10 8
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Leggings to match	... 10 8
Double Dark Blue and Black Twilled Paramatta Regimental Capes, the best quality made, will never stick	...each 40 0
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Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets,	... 84 by 48 15 8
60-in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproofing between two cloths, per yard	.. 5 8
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Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid	...Rs. 15 8 to 20 0

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TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
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CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALID'S PORT WINE
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.
THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsules and Labels.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER & DRESS-MAKER,
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HAS the pleasure to announce that she has OPENED a BRANCH OF HER ESTABLISHMENT AT No. 19, KAHUN ROAD,

POONA.

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FINE OLD SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISK

WE guarantee our WHISKIES to be distilled from MALT ONLY. They are PURE, MIL AGREEABLE, and entirely Free from Essential Oils and other impurities—too often fo Common Raw Grain Spirits of inferior quality.

12½ per cent. Cash. Rs. as.			Credi Rs. a
21 0	FINE HIGHLAND MALT	"Scotch Whiskey"	24
23 10	SUPERIOR OLD BLEND, 5 years old	...	27
29 12	"BLAIR ATHOL," 10 years old	"Guaranteed"	34
23 10	FINEST OLD, 5 years old	"Irish Whiskey"	27
29 12	"CONNAUGHT," 10 years old	"Guaranteed"	34

A. FERGUSON & Co. "Breadalbane Whisky," as supplied to Government and approved Government Analyst, Rs. 21-0 per dozen nett.

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Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

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(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

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The Security of Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

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Beetles, Insects Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers Chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

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BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder which is quite harmless to domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in small bottles.

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CLEAR out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks, Gophers. Cooper, Madon & Co., Druggists, Bombay, Sole Agents.

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